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Editors and Proprietors.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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STAND BY THE NOMINEES.

It is a matter for honest pride and for just congratulation that our party has been so fortunate in its various nominations.

A good nomination is half the campaign, for men fight with vigor and spirit and life when they know their leaders are worthy of confidence. In our own districts under the lead of Waddell, McKoy and Norment and in those above us under the lead of Ashe, Fuller and Pemberton, our Conservative friends have the amplest inducements to labor earnestly and zealously until election day has passed. Stand by the nominees then should be the cry from every true Conservative.

Entertaining the views we do as to the necessity of a full triumph of the Conservative party to bring peace and quiet, plenty and prosperity once more to our land, we look upon it as a matter of duty and conscience to stand by the nominees of our party. If we can not find political safety and salvation in the ranks of our own, then we know not where to find it. It may be that at times the action of our party, in some respect, is not in full accord with the policy which to us would seem most expedient to adopt, and it may be at times that our conclusions in this regard are very strong. But what of that? Is not our party with all its faults, if faults it has, incomparably better than that of the enemy? [illegible] desert our friends and join the enemy? Can we be neutral? Indeed what is neutrality? Is it not true that just to the extent we withhold from our friends the aid at our command, we give comfort and success to the enemy? When the lines are drawn are we not obliged to stand by [illegible]?

The only party that holds to any hope of [illegible] our State from the traditional Radical rule is the party to which we belong. Organization and discipline and concert of action are as essential to the success of a political party as they are essential to the success of an enemy. There is nothing truer than that a house divided against itself cannot stand. We must all pull together, or we shall accomplish nothing.

We beg that every Conservative in the State will seriously ask himself how he can conscientiously refuse to vote for the nominee of the party without contributing to its downfall? If he can find no way to refuse to vote for the nominee of his party without contributing to its disorganization and demoralization, we beg then that he will seriously ask himself as a white man and as a North Carolinian if it be not his sacred duty to do all in his power to prevent Radicalism from the State, even though it be at the sacrifice of his better judgment and personal preference. If these matters be thoroughly considered, there need be no fear that our friends will not stand by the nominees.

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT DIRECT.

Senator Morton is reported as saying that the Senate Committee will, in a few days, report an amendment of the Constitution for the election of the President by the people direct, and it is believed it will pass the Congress, in time for it to go to the different State Legislatures for ratification next fall.

The proposed amendment provides that for President and Vice-President the people shall vote by States—first by the State at large for its two Senatorial votes, and next in each Congressional district, thereby preserving the existing weight of the State in choosing the officers above named, which would be lost by a direct vote of the people, to the detriment of the smaller States. The plurality rule is also to be substituted for the majority rule throughout.

The proposed change is favored by the consolidationists, and therefore may be viewed with distrust. But, after all, it matters very little what may be the mode prescribed for the election of Presidents in future, as the probabilities are that in a short time the people will have little voice either in the selection of their rulers or in the [illegible] by which they are to be governed.

PETERSBURG.

[illegible] much pleasure that we [illegible] that the white people of this [illegible] city have at length [illegible] the burden of Radical [illegible] and again taken control of their [illegible]. At the municipal election, last Thursday, Mr. W. E. C. Gregory [illegible] Mayor by upwards of five [illegible], and the entire Conservative ticket, except the Coun[illegible] of the six wards were [illegible].

[illegible] Petersburg. Her gallant [illegible] obtained a great [illegible] many obstacles. It is a triumph of law and order. At the last municipal election the Radical majority was upwards of one thousand. [illegible] patience, fortitude, energy and devotion to principle [illegible] have been rewarded [illegible] victory.

[illegible] to gallant Petersburg.

[illegible] heard from the Conservatives [illegible] all the cities and towns of [illegible] except Lynchburg. The list [illegible] Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Danville, Alexandria, Charlottesville and Manchester.

The speculating mania is rife among the Muscovites. The Imperial bank was besieged recently upon being opened to receive subscriptions for shares in the Vistula and Gural railway companies. In the crowd of would-be shareholders were several women who dared to brave the crush and risk their lives. One man had his arm broken. A banker was so determined to secure shares that he went with 316 lbs. weight of gold on his person. The shares in the Vistula Railway were subscribed for 120 times over, upwards of 70,000,000 rubles being deposited instead of 500,000, the amount required.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN CONGRESS—WHAT IT MEANS.

We commend to the careful serious attention of our readers the speech delivered last week by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the debate upon the Civil Rights Bill in the United States Senate. He sets forth the purposes of the Radical party in passing the Civil Rights Bill in such plain terms that no man can misunderstand. He takes the ground openly and squarely that it is the purpose of his party to force the children of the two races into social intercourse and as equals in all respects, in order to destroy what he terms a "a prejudice founded in no real distinction except the distinction of color." It is not Mr. Boutwell's fault if the people of the South do not know what is meant by the Civil Rights Bill.

He said:

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. THURMAN] yesterday in commenting upon the political aspect of this bill was pleased to say that Senators on this side the Chamber it was likely would support this bill because it secured the suffrages to their party of seven or eight hundred thousand colored voters in this country. Sir, he underestimated vastly the political advantages, not to the party, but to the ideas which that party has entertained for the last fifteen or eighteen years, to which it is pledged, on which the new government has been constructed, and which every party that claims power in this country in the future and maintains that claim by any considerable lease of power will be obliged to accept. Opening the public schools of this country to every class and condition of people without distinction of race or color, is security, not for the votes of seven or eight hundred thousand negroes now living in this country and entitled to the right of suffrage, who are bound to the Republican party by ties which they cannot sunder, but it is security that through the coming generations so long as the history of this time shall remain and the great deeds in which we have participated shall have influence on public affairs, the rising generation in each of these generations will advance to manhood with the fixed purpose of maintaining these principles. Intelligence is the security for the principles in which we believe, and ignorance is the protection of the principles and the policy we oppose. A system of public instruction supported by general taxation is security, first, for the prevalence and continuance of those ideas of equality which lead every human being to recognize every other human being as an equal in all natural and political rights; and the only way by which those ideas can be made universal is to bring together in public schools, during the forming period of life, the children of all classes, and educate them together.

The public school is an epitome of life, and in it children are taught so that they understand those relations and conditions of life which, if not acquired in childhood and youth, are not likely afterwards to be gained. To say, as is the construction placed upon so much of this bill as I propose to strike out, that equal facilities shall be given in different schools, is to rob your system of public instruction of that quality by which our people, without regard to race or color, shall be assimilated in ideas, personal, political, and public, so that when they arrive at the period of manhood they shall act together upon public questions with ideas formed under the same influences and directed to the same general results; and therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible, to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such schools.

The theory of human equality can not be upheld in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members and the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public duty that they and the white people of the country, with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore, where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.

But throughout the larger part of the South it is not possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, that will furnish means of education suited to the wants of either class; and therefore in all that region of country it is a necessity that the schools shall be mixed, in order that they shall be of sufficient size to make them useful in the highest degree; and it is also important that they should be mixed schools in order that, when the prejudice which now pervades portions of our people shall be rooted out by the power of general taxation, they will be able to accumulate in every district those educational forces by which the public schools shall be made useful to the highest degree for which there is capacity in the public will with the power of general taxation.

On the one side, then, is a prejudice which is founded in no real distinction except the distinction of color; and on the other is a public policy founded with the institutions of our country and essential to their perpetuity; and between prejudice on the one hand and a wise public policy on the other, I think the time has passed when we ought for a moment to hesitate as to the course we should take. Therefore I have in this amendment endeavored to make that certain about which there is some doubt, derived from the language used by the committee in their report.

INDEPENDENTS AND REFORMERS.

A goodly crop of "Independents" and "Reformers" and "Farmers candidates" are appearing upon the surface in different portions of the State. If our people will do their duty at this election, we shall hear no more of this ilk in our elections. The intense selfishness of these people, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, who are willing to disrupt a great party to carry out a petty and contemptible ambition, must excite the contempt of good and honest men. If Independents or Reformers do not like our party let them go to the party whose votes they court and fight us openly from the ranks of the Radical enemy.

The *Army and Navy Journal* thinks it is not too much to expect that the time will come when the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia will meet together, each to celebrate the other's valor, and to exchange the tokens of respect which the brave endurance of each won from the other.

JUDGE RUSSELL.

It is possible we are not in the secrets of the Radical party, but it does seem strange to us that before any nomination is made an individual should be solicitiong support not in the Convention but at the polls. One would think that in the natural order of things, the first step would be to secure the nomination and that afterwards would come the time for soliciting support at the polls. But the matter wears a still stranger aspect when the votes thus solicited by the Radical candidate, are those of well known Conservatives.

But strange as it may seem there is, we are informed, just such a state of affairs in our midst, and His Honor, Judge Russell is the man. The Convention of the Radical Party in this Judicial District does not meet until the sixteenth day of next month, and, therefore, unless there has been a secret nomination, Judge Russell is not the candidate of that party. Yet we are informed that he is writing letters to Conservatives in various parts of the District asking their support. We have heard of some fair samples of what in common talk is called "cheek", but this surpasses them all. It is not only cheek, but jowl, and, indeed, the only question is whether it be not hog all around. Judge Russell asking Conservatives to vote for him to stay upon the bench! There can be no doubt we think about the parentage of such a brain-child as this. It is His Honor's own. We venture to say that the idea never occurred to any one save to His Honor's own self that he had a following in the Conservative ranks.

As we intimated at the outset, it seems strange that Judge Russell should apparently so publicly forestall the action of the nominating Convention, but that is a matter that does not concern us. We care not whether he gets a secret nomination, a public nomination or both, or no nomination at all.

The point that specially excites our admiration is the calm assurance displayed in asking well known Conservatives to support him. Not that we object to the course pursued by Judge Russell in the slightest degree. It is undeniably Judge Russell's right to solicit the suffrages of any and all voters if he so desires, and so far are we from desiring to abridge this glorious civil right that it will give us pleasure to publish any communication he may desire to make to Conservatives individually or collectively, and we hereby, in good faith, tender him the use of our columns for that purpose.

Indeed, there are many questions about which we greatly desire to know Judge Russell's opinions, and which if communicated to us with or without a request to support him at the polls, we will take especial pleasure in laying before the readers of the JOURNAL.

The expediency of mixed schools for white and black children; the efficacy of proclamations of outlawry; Civil Rights bills; the condition of Sampson county in Ku Kluxtimes; the status of the law of libel; and various other matters are questions upon which we doubt not Conservatives desire to know Judge Russell's opinions. It might be a matter of interest too with some to know whether the Judge thinks a negro inferior, equal or superior to a white man. We presume the Judge has opinions upon all these matters, for he is a poor Judge, indeed, who has no opinions. Even Judge Sammy Watts has opinions, and sometimes opinions as are opinions indeed.

As Judge Russell is soliciting the votes of Conservatives to secure his re-election and as Conservatives desire to know his views, we presume he will have no objection to making them public. At any rate, we tender him the use of our columns for the purpose.

OREGON.

The election for State officers takes place in Oregon to-morrow. A Representative in Congress is to be elected. The Democratic candidate for Governor is Lafayette Grover. J. C. Tolman is the Republican candidate, and Thomas F. Campbell the Independent candidate.

General Grant carried Oregon in the last Presidential election, by 3,502, owing to the Democratic blunder at Baltimore, but in a subsequent election to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Republican member, Mr. Nesmith, the Democratic candidate, defeated his Radical opponent by over 2,000 votes.

The fact that the Congressman from Oregon will be the first member elected to the Forty-fourth Congress gives this election some significance. The candidates are George A. La Dow, Democrat, Richard Williams, Republican, and Timothy W. Davenport, Independent.

We look for a fitting response from Oregon to the glorious Democratic triumphs in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

CLUBS.

WE return thanks for a fine club embracing subscribers at Herringsville, Taylor's Bridge, Clinton and Atlanta, all in Sampson county, and a large club at Hansucker's store, Montgomery county.

Our people already begin to show their interest in the campaign. We shall have some wholesome truths to tell during its progress.

The insurance commissioner of Connecticut reports that the amount of property destroyed by fire in the United States between January 1, and August 2, 1873, was $57,000,000, and since January 1, 1871, $400,000,000.

It was a telling speech of Boudinot, the Cherokee representative at Washington, in which he said that this "land of the free" is the common heritage of the white and black races, while the original owner of the soil alone is an ailen in the land of his birth.

Spelt With an o.

It is a source of real mortification to us that some of our worthy but careless Democratic State exchanges will perisst in spelling the surname of the white man's candidate for Judge in this district with an a (McKay.) Now, in the name of all that is dear to a man, and to his offsprings, and to his friends, in the name of all that is sacred in a name, we hereby enter our solemn protest against this odious and treasonable orthography—this scallawag way of spelling the name of our beloved townsman. And knowing as we do that our gallant neighbor would rather be hung for high treason—would sooner welcome

"The shot—the blade—the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul."

by being suspected of scallawag niggerism or *any* relationship whatever with Neill McK*a*y, the "no kitchen and no parlor" Congressional candidate, we must beg our Conservative brethren of the press to be a little more careful of their orthography in future, and to bear in mind that the name of the next Judge for the 4th Judicial District is McK*OY*—Allmand A. McKoy, a true Scotch-Irish, Democratic white man forever.—*Clinton Reporter.*

White Men's Meeting in Clinton Township.

Pursuant to notice the Conservatives of Clinton township met in Clinton on 23d of May, 1874, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the county convention, to meet the 2d Saturday in June. Capt. R. C. Holmes was made chairman of the meeting and Hardy E. Royal requested to act as secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and through their chairman respectfully submitted the following, to wit:

WHEREAS, Union and harmony are necessary and essential to success in all political contests, and, whereas, we deem it of the utmost importance that there should be one united effort of the Conservative-Democratic party of Sampson county in the coming campaign.

Resolved, Therefore, that we discountenance and condemn all independent candidates or action of whatever nature calculated to disorganize the Conservative-Democratic ranks.

2. That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Conservative-Democratic party nominated in county convention to be held on the 2d Saturday in June.

3. That we approve and endorse the action of the Judicial Convention held in the city of Wilmington, in the nomination of our fellow-countyman, Allmand A. McKoy for Judge, and William S. Norment, of Robeson county, for Solicitor, and promise with heart and hand to give them our entire support.

4. That we heartily endorse the nomination of the Hon. A. M. Waddell, of New Hanover county, for Congress, and pledge to exert our best efforts in securing his election.

5. That we recommend five delegates be chosen by ballot, in Clinton township, to represent said township in county convention the 2d Saturday in June.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates to attend the county convention, which resulted in the selection of J. A. Ferrell, W. T. Battley, James Moore, George Rackley and Everett Peterson.

On motion the secretary was requested to furnish copies of these proceedings to the Clinton Reporter, and Wilmington JOURNAL and Star for publication.

R. C. HOLMES, Chm'n.

H. E. ROYAL, Secretary.

Conservative Meeting at Faison.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee of Duplin county, a portion of the citizens of Faison township met at Faison on Saturday, the 23d of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention to be held at Kenansville on the first Monday in June.

Henry Broadhurst, Esq., was called to the Chair and A. D. Hicks was appointed Secretary.

A committee of five, consisting of Col W. E. Hill, Dr. M. Moore, Benj. Oliver, J. R. Faison and L. W. Herring, were appointed by the Chair to introduce resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee, having retired to deliberate upon the aspect of political affairs, returned and reported through their chairman, Col. W. E. Hill, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of Hon. A. M. Waddell for Congress of the United States and pledge him our hearty support.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of Col. A. A. McKoy and Capt. Norment, for Judge and Solicitor, as gentlemen eminently qualified for the positions to which they have been nominated.

Resolved, That we renew our allegiance to the time honored principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Clay, and utterly oppose the corruption of the present administration.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting honest men in office, as the country has been brought to the verge of ruin by the peculations of dishonest officials.

Resolved, That we send nine delegates to the Kenansville convention, and that these delegates be requested to vote for the men recommended by this township.

The resolutions being adopted, the Chair appointed the following delegates: B. B. Carr, Col. W. E. Hill, Dr. M. Moore, L. W. Hodges, Dr. H. W. Faison, J. A. Shine, J. A. Oats, A. R. Hicks, Jr., and J. H. Fonville.

On motion, it was agreed that any Conservative from this township who may be present on the day of the convention be considered a delegate.

The convention proceeded to ballot. The following named gentlemen were recommended: For the Senate, John A. Bryan; for the House, Capt. A. G. Moseley; for Register of Deeds, Rev. J. M. Sprunt; for Treasurer, John McArthur.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be sent to the Magnolia Monitor for publication, requesting the Wilmington JOURNAL and Star to copy the same.

The convention then adjourned.

H. BROADHURST, Chairman.

Faison, May 23.

Hugh Donahue, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, proposes to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours on Hampden Park, Springfield. He is an Englishman, twenty-nine years old, weighs about 150 pounds, is nearly five feet eleven inches tall, and spare, wiry in build, and a man of indomitable pluck. He claims to have walked 500 miles in 500 hours, nine years ago, at Blackburn, England.

Prescott, the Boston lawyer who refused to state what he did with the large sums of money given him by Sanborn, was recently discharged from custody by the Committee on Ways and Means, they resting on his statement that he gave none of it to Congressmen or Government officials. No doubt he could safely say this, as accomplished rascals are not in the habit of accepting bribes at first hand.

THE CUTTING AFFAIR.

Death of the Wounded Man, Patrick Meyers—Strickland Committed Without Bail.

Late on Thursday evening Justice Cassidey had before him six witnesses who had been summoned at the request of James Strickland, who proposed to prove an alibi in the matter of the cutting of Patrick Meyers, with which he stands charged. A careful investigation was had, when not one of the six witnesses testified anything at all in Strickland's favor. None of them had seen the prisoner on either last Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the cutting having been done about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Justice thereupon committed Strickland to jail, with the privilege of being released on giving bail in a justified bond for $500.

Yesterday morning, about 11½ o'clock, Meyers died and the privilege of giving bail was thereupon rescinded and Strickland was fully committed, without bail, for his appearance at the next term of Superior Court, charged with the murder of Patrick Meyers.

The deceased was but little more than a boy, with a smooth face and a youthful appearance, about 23 years of age and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height. He was an Englishman, born in London, and was a sailor by profession.

James Richardson is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large nose, a mustache and a small goatee and has a wound in the palm of the hand, made by a bullet which passed through it. He hails from this county and says that he has recently been at work on Dr. S. S. Satchwell's farm, near Rocky Point. There are some ugly stories told about him and he is said to have been one of the gang of garroters that infested this city during the first year of the war. He was fully recognized by the deceased in the *ante-mortem* examination made by Justice Cassidey on Thursday last, as the man who had cut him. He will probably be brought up for trial at the next term of the Superior Court, which meets here on the fourth Monday in June, the 22d day of the month.

Republican Delegates.

The following is a list of the Republican delegates chosen yesterday in the city and county, as far as heard from, to the County Convention which is to assemble here on the 6th of June. There may be some inaccuracies in the reports, but we give them as they came to hand yesterday:

First Ward—Henry Brewington, Emanuel Nichols and David Proctor. These are understood to be, two for Manning and one for Birney, but we understand that the result will be contested, Birney claiming that his delegates, Daniel M Smith, Charles Sampson and Emanuel Nichols were elected.

Second Ward—James Heaton, Charles Mallett, Jr., Thomas Connor.

Third Ward—W H Moore, Benjamin Fillyaw, Daniel Howard.

Fourth Ward—James Wilson, Robt Martin, Joseph Mitchell.

Fifth Ward—Not yet heard from.

Masonboro' Township—J G Wagner, Elijah Hewlett, W H Waddell.

Lincoln—Henry J Moore, Simon McIntire, Sherman Hodges.

Caswell—Sandy Holmes, Haywood Johnson, Levy McAlister.

Rocky Point—Geo W Hill, Geo W Carr, Peter McIntire.

Union—Elijah Tate, Thomas Tate, David Pigford.

Holden—John Kinney, Jonathan Johnson, Charles Manning.

Federal Point—W H Montgomery, Nelson Hanks, Joseph Hatchell.

Harnett—Benj Galloway, Isaiah St George, John Nixon.

Holly—Owen Kerr, John Mashburn and——

Town of Lillington—Cudjo Larkins, Wm McIntire, Peter McKeithan.

Cape Fear—H E Scott, William Moore, John Moore.

Columbia and Grant townships are yet to be heard from, and it is understood that the results in several of the townships given above are to be contested.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last evening, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Commissioners Morris, Chadbourn, Rice and Nixon; Commissioner Morris in the Chair.

The contract for putting in repair Long Creek bridge and for keeping it in repair for two years from date of contract, was awarded to Mr. B. G. Larkins, at $196. The various bids offered were $196, $200, $225 and $240.

A petition was received from various citizens of the township, requesting the Board to cause the abutments of Moore's Creek bridge to be lowered, as the bridge is now too high, and therefore difficult for loaded vehicles to pass. Laid over until next meeting for action.

The Chairman was authorized to advertise for proposals for the repair and keeping in order for two years from date of contract of the bridge over Moore's Creek.

J. N. Mohr was granted a license to retail spirituous liquors.

Adjourned to meet again at the regular monthly meeting on Monday next, the 1st of June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

The Southern Methodist Decreed Possession of their Church Property.

The following particulars from a correspondent, concerning the recent church suit in Greeneville, will prove interesting:

The Methodist Church in Greeneville, worth about $4,000, was sold for debt in 1857. Most of the debt was paid off within two years from day of sale. The purchaser, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, extended the right of redemption, and received two payments after the two years from sale had expired, receiving the last payment in March, 1860. About $80 remained unpaid. In 1866, the purchaser having left the Southern and joined the Northern Church, took a sheriff's deed for the property on the same day, for the remainder of his debt, with interest, amounting to about $108, deeded it to the trustees for the Northern Church, some of these trustees being a part of the board of trustees that held the property for the Southern Church. All the trustees of the Southern Church have gone to the Northern Church but two, one of whom, being a minister, was bruttally whipped just after the war, during the reign of terror in Green county. In November, 1871, suit was instituted by the Southern Church, praying the Chancellor to permit them to pay one hundred and eight dollars, and to restore to them their property. The case was tried before Chancellor Smith last week, the trial occupying two days. Judge R. M. Barton and E. C. Reeves represented the complainants, and R. M. McKee and H. H. Ingersoll appeared for the respondents. The fight on both sides was very determined. On Saturday morning the case was decided in favor of the complainants, the Chancellor restoring to them their property, with rents from date of filing their bill. The respondents prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Held in the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Miss., beginning May 21st, 1874.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 21st, 1874.

After the sermon the Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The Clerk then announced the Commissioners present. The stated clerk announced the presence of Commissioners from Presbyteries of the Synod of Missouri, when Dr. Plumer offered the following resolutions:

That it is with peculiar pleasure we welcome among us our brethren of the Synod of Missouri, and that we congratulate them and the churches they represent and our entire Communion on the happy consummation of a reunion, to which the providence of God has long pointed, and for which the Lord has fully and happily opened the way.

Resolved, That all the Commissioners from Presbyteries in the Synod of Missouri be at once enrolled as members of this body and that without further action the names of other Commissioners from the Synod of Missouri shall be enrolled when they shall present their Commission.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, when the Moderator eloquently and beautifully welcomed those brethren as members of the Assembly.

To which Dr. Yantis replied in a most feeling manner, expressing his delight on "arriving at home."

The Moderator announced the next order, the election of Moderator. Rev. Dr. Hoyte, nominated Rev. R. K. Smoot. Rev. A. W. Pitzer, nominated Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D. Rev. Dr. A. L. Kline, nominated Rev. J. L. Girardeau.

The roll was called, but before the result was announced, Dr. Plumer moved that in case of no election the name getting the fewest votes should be dropped, which was carried.

Rev. R. K. Smoot received 37, Rev. B. M. Smith, 27, and Rev. J. L. Girardeau 40 votes; there being no choice the roll was again called when Rev. Dr. Girardeau received 61 and Rev. R. K. Smoot 40 votes.

Dr. Girardeau was conducted to the stand by Rev. Mr. Edmunds and Elder D. N. Kenneday, when he beautifully expressed the idea that next to the favor of God he appreciated the favor of his brethren, and entended his profound acknowledgements for the honor conferred. Dr. Plumer then nominated Dr. Hoyte for temporary Clerk, and Dr. Pratt nominated Dr. Farriss. Dr. Farris was elected, after which the Assembly took a recess until 3½ o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

At 3½ o'clock the Assembly was called to order and fixed the hours of session.

On motion of Dr. Pratt, Rev. Messrs. Houston, Helm and Stuart were constituted a Presbytery to be called the Presbytery of Haunchou, and connected with the Synod of Kentucky. Pending this motion, Dr. Wilson addressed the Assembly.

Dr. Pratt moved that Rev. J. L. Stuart be enrolled, by courtesy, a member of the Assembly. After some discussion the motion was carried.

Rev. Dr. McIllwaine then read the report of the committee on Sustentation, including the report of the Treasurer of the same Committee, which report is already published in pamphlet form.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, May 22d, 1874.

Assembly met and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The Clerk reported the names of additional Commissioners.

The Moderator then had the names of the standing committees read.

COMMITTEES.

BILLS AND OVERTURES.

H M Smith, D D, J D Matthews, D D, T D Witherspoon, D D, J E Bright, D D, J S Frierson, I J Doug, Elders C H Robinson, D N Kennedy, E J Vann, Geo M Edgar, J T Walsh.

JUDICIAL.

W S Plumer, D D, John A Scott, W Hall, J Simpson Frierson, H Newton, Elders C W Lovelace, G M Stokes, M H Carson, G A Hogsett.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

J W Pratt, D D, W Dinwiddie, L H Wilson, R P Farriss, D D, G A Caldwell, Elders J W Robb, A H Phillips, J A Waddell, J M Keith.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

J B Stratton, D D, J L Reid, A L Crawford, A W [illegible]as, D O Davies, R L McMurran, J L Stuart, Elders H P McCutchen, R L Spann, W P Brewer.

SUSTENTATION.

B M Smith, D D, H S Morton, B L Beall, J E White, L Moseley, John Merritt, G W Ewell, J A Wormack, A Wayland.

PUBLICATION.

R L Breck, G W Maxson, R F Hunter, J A Kimmons, R S McAllister, E Virgil Conway, R J Wilson, J S Scales, T G Caip.

EDUCATION.

J L Yantis, D D, E M Richardson, P P Flournoy, H Hoyt, J H Evans, C F Collier, L B Stockton, Y Wiley.

EVANGELISTIC LABOR.

W K Marshall, D D, A W Pitzer, S M Luckett, W W Edmunds, R H Watkins, P H McCammon J G Ward.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

R K Smoot, J B Lorance, J W Hoyte, P H Dalton, C H Dobbs, T Carr Basset, A W Dinsmore.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

J L Kirkpatrick, D D, J O Lindsey, H C Alexander, D D, R F Farris, D D, R L Breck, A Davidson, J D Blanding, E J Vann, R J Wilson, D N Bishop, L H Wilson, J W Hoyte, D McNeill Turner, D D, J I Scales, J Fentress, G P Richardson, A H Kline, D D, G A Hogsett, B M Smith, Ark., A H Crawford, H Mosely, L D Stockton, H R Raymond, C W Lovelace.

NARRATIVE.

D McNeill Turner, D D, J Haynes, A H McClintic.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

H R Raymond, W A Campbell, H Johnson, J M Scott, W McCreery, W L Whitman, W M Stakely.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

W J McCormick, A N Ferguson, C H Rochester.

DONATIONAL EXERCISES.

A H Kline, D D, R K Smoot.

AUDITING.

D H Bishop, A Davidson, F Stringer.

Several overtures were read by title or subject announced and referred to appropriate committees.

Rev R K Smoot, moved that all overtures on the subject of Fraternal Correspondence with the Northern Presbyterian Church be referred to a committee of one from each Synod.

Dr Witherspoon thought courtesy demanded these papers should be referred to Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A long debate followed, when a substitute to refer the overture to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence modified by the Moderator so as to include a member from each Synod, was adopted.

The Stated Clerk then read a paper from the Stated Clerk of the Northern Assembly, which was the action of that Assembly as published; the same was referred to the proper committee.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read by Dr. J. L. Wilson and referred.

Dr. Wilson followed the reading of his report with an eloquent and touching statement of the facts of the work.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Assembly was read and referred.

The order of business announced was fixing of the time and place of next meeting.

The Assembly then adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly was called to order at 3:30 P. M.

PAN PRESBYTERIANISM.

The subject was taken up and a communication from a Committee of the Northern General Assembly, embodying the resolutions of the last Assembly at Baltimore was read by the Stated Clerk.

It is a different paper from that extensively circulated.

Rev. Dr. Plummer asked that the paper be referred to a Special Committee, which was done.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The report of the Board of Trustees was presented and read, and referred to the Standing Committee.

COLUMBIA SEMINARY.

Reported fifty-seven students in all. Four students have been dismissed on account of conscientious scruples against attending the Sabbath services held by the Faculty.

The cost of board has been reduced to $11 a month. C. H. Hemphill, of the Senior Class, has been appointed tutor in Hebrew and will enter on his duties next Fall. It contained the resignation of Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, D. D., as Professor of Pastoral and Evangelistic Theology and Sacred Rhetoric, which was accompanied by a letter from the Board of Directors.

It also recommends that one-third of the Board be elected each year. The Board of Directors reported in relation to the difficulty with the students in regard to Sabbath worship, sustaining the Faculty. The minutes record the fact that Mr. J. O. Lindsay, the President of the Board, did not approve of this action of the Board of Trustees. The report does not anticipate any future difficulties on this point. The library of the Seminary has had an addition of 258 volumes. The whole number in the library is 18,875 volumes, 225 of the volumes received during the year are gifts from the family of the Rev. Phillip Pierson, deceased.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. R. P. Faris, the Assembly went into the election of a place for the meeting of the next Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Faris nominated St. Louis and read a hearty invitation from the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. St. Louis was selected by a hearty and unanimous vote.

The day's session was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Yantis, of Mo.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, May 23d, 1874.

Assembly met and was opened with prayer by Dr. Marshall, of Texas. The minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Dr. Hoyt, reported on minutes of Missouri Synod that no reports had been presented. The report was received and the committee discharged.

Rev. Dr. Smith read the following report from the Committee on Bill and Overtures:

OVERTURE NO. 1.

The Synod of Alabama asks that its meeting in November, 1873, be legalized, Synod having been unable to meet at the regular time or account of the prevalence of the yellow fever.

We recommend that the request of the Synod be granted.

OVERTURE NO. 2.

The Presbytery of Augusta asks the Assembly to take steps to strike from the Constitution Section 4 of Chapter 10, of the Form of Government.

Answer.—In certain cases inconveniences may arise from the operation of said rule, but in view of the more serious difficulties which would follow its abrogation, the Assembly declines the request.

Committee on Records of Synod of North Carolina report in 1872 and 1873 to the Churches, not recorded on the book and with this exception recommend.

Moved and seconded that the exceptions in the recommendation of Committee be stricken out. Lost.

Report Adopted.

An overture was presented, asking for certain changes to be made in our system of Theological education to which the Committee answered that they deemed it was not expedient or necessary to make the change suggested.

Dr. Kirkpatrick said he hoped this matter would be looked into, that it was a matter of great importance, that he was not opposed to report but that some change was necessary and hoped that the whole subject would be referred to a Special Committee.

Dr. Pratt liked the suggestion of Dr. Kirkpatrick.

Dr. Plumer hoped that the report of the Committee would silently be adopted as reported, that the desire for a change was a spontaneous outburst of the people, that it all came from one source; that nothing had been done dishonorable, but still it was not true that the people of our churches are much opposed to our present plan with reference to our Theological system. True, all machinery runs with difficulty, that more oil is often necessary, but still it is true that our present plan is best, that it is the glory of Immanuel, that He takes the poor of this world to confound the rich, that He takes the poor man from the dung hill and sets him up to honor the church, that it is not desirable to extend the cause, that our candidates are often poor and have no time to spare from their studies; that the church did not want a change; that she had been asked before to make a change and had declined. And the venerable speaker asked of this Assembly to look back to the time when they were poor young men in the Seminary, and make the case of the present candidates theirs. Away with these annoying propositions for changes. Let us cleave to the old ship, bail her out, trim her sails, and calk her up, if necessary, and go on our voyage.

Dr. Alexander: We have all listened with pleasure to the eloquent remarks of our venerable father, Dr. Plumer. I call the attention of the house to the gravity of the subject now before the house, and ask their careful consideration. The disposition for a change is sporatic; it is spontaneous; it is general. That the action taken on this subject by the Board of Union Theological Seminary was wholly independent of action of Convention in the North, and that every one of the Faculty of Columbia looks favorably on the proposed changes.

Mr. Hall: There was one expression in that overture that arrested my attention, to-wit: that the matter of finance would by this method be made easier. At the close of the war there was a temptation to bring men rapidly into the ministry, and hence we kept them from making much effort to support themselves. Herein is great danger. I would like that an arrangement be made whereby the young men have opportunity to support themselves.—That when we were rich it was thought best that young men work their own way into the ministry but now that we are poor, our tendency is to keep them from helping themseves. By the former method we would have fewer cases over which to lament, and would have more robust ministry.

Rev. A. W. Pitzer: The report or overture of Augusta Presbytery if adopted, would end discussion on this subject. It seems to me the very motion to commit involves the entire merits of the matter. Let us discuss the whole matter this morning. It is a pretty morning, brethren, in good condition, and now let us discuss.

Motion to commit withdrawn.

Rev. Dr. Smith: This question was mentioned. We had changed our session. Dr. —— inquired whether this was done in reference to shortening the session. At the meeting of trustees, Dr. Kirkpatrick introduced this subject proposing that there must be 4 sessions of 6 months, by which we would be in accordance with our book. We now propose to have 4 years of six months each.

I am decidedly, enthusiastically in favor of this change. Reasons, 1st, it is of advantage to the students. The prime object of theological institutions is to save time. With an able and good pastor a student could get the best theological Education if there was not a big "if" in the way, if the pastor had a good library, &c.

The preachers are not to come down to the people, but educate the people, up to the minister. There are processes on foot now to get a better educated ministry. Let a man study six months, then let him go out six months and mingle with the people and learn how to get up at the back of a chair and say something. Two things constitute sacred Rhetoric, one is to have something to say, and one to earnestly desire to say it. Now a young man in six months learns something to say, then he goes out and tries to say it and very soon gets an intense desire to have more to say, and to learn more, and he goes back to learn, after another year with a high appreciation of the opportunity to learn something, he has learned what he need to know, and so it goes on mixing actual work and study, more anxious every time till he returns to Seminary to learn because by his practice in going out to preach each six months he finds out what he *needs*. If this plan were adopted before the end of each six months, the people of the vacant churches will have written and engaged every young man in the Seminary.

3rd, in regard to the poverty of young men. A student may have poverty, but he must have *parts*. There must be timber or no theological Seminary can make a preacher out of him.

Young men came to us crippled, time lost, money lost, spent health, money and all. Under these circumstances our faculty took them in with only $200 and put out invitations that any man who wanted an education for the Ministry to come on before the end of the session; we disbursed $2,600. Hence the case was extraordinary, I never told but one man to preach the Gospel, him I advised on four pages of paper; I'll never do it again, so long as I live. In reference to Military Institutions Dr. Plumer forgot one thing, those are picked men.

Not opposed to beneficiary education, we want to know more now before we put them on scholarships, so now they must be at Seminary one year first. As much as we want preachers, I am more concerned about quality than quantity. By this plan we put more on their own exertions.—Thus we try them to see whether they are in earnest enough to help themselves. I have often dispensed money and thought, it is waste. Under this plan, young men if they have any spunk in tnem, they will in this six months, relieve the education committee and prove whether they are really the proper metal for the ministry. By the proposition to have some Professors to remain and teach through the months of May, June and July, pupils can come out in three years instead of four, there would be no sweltering through dog days as Dr. Plumer says, and even if there were, do not ministers have to swelter through dog days?

As to change. I believe the world is moving, and in the main improving. I am for improvements.

Theological students are like other people, and good rules and regulations on theological students are as useful as upon another profession. We made a change in regard to their attendance on prayers making strict regulations thereto and we find it beneficiary.

I tell you these things I don't know who the committee are, but the brethren are listening to me with more patience I expect than I would to them, but let me tell the committee these things and if they smoke (which all good men ought to do) then let them take them home and smoke them in their pipes and give us a ringing report in St. Louis next year. I tell you Sir there is no time lost in sharpening scythes and axe, nor in sharpening men's wits, and if they have poverty and *parts* in trying to make them have better parts. The harder we make it for men to get into the ministry the better preachers they will make.

T. C. Johnson agrees with speaker in main, but must protest against remarks of Dr. Smith with reference to beneficiaries, &c. The speaker then went on to advocate as advantageous to young men, the plan proposed of having young men spend alternate six months in Seminary and in the work.

D. A. Campbell, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the present plan of three sessions of eight months, instead of the proposed plan of four sessions of six months.

Dr. H. M. Smith, of New Orleans: The question is, whether the church is prepared for this radical change proposed in the whole system of theological training, of which the overture complains, the preamble of which overture states that any many at all acquainted with the present system knows it to be incompetent. I am in favor of a committee to consider whether our system may not be improved, but I am not in favor of committing the church to the system proposed in the overture, by refusing to adopt the report of this committeee. The report was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

Report of publication was read by Dr. Baird, of Richmond, moved by Dr. Smith that the body of said report be referred to the Committee on Publication and such as refers to Sabbath Schools, to Committee on Sabbath Schools:

The following dispatch was read:

ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1874.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States now in session at Columbus, Miss., sendeth greetings, serving the same Lord, we are one in Him, may he dwell with us. Your brethren in Christ.

L. J. WILSON, Moderator.
EDWIN HATFIELD, Stated Clerk.
CYRUS DICKSON, Permanent Clerk.

Dr. Baird read report on Education, referred to common Education.

The Assembly ordered the following dispatch sent:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States fraternally acknowledge the Christian salutations of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and wish them grace, mercy and peace.

JNO. L. GIRARDEAU, Moderator.
JOS. R. WILSON, Stated Clerk.
WM. BROWN, Permanent Clerk.

Mr. Davidson, of Louisville, read report of auditing committee received and approved, and ordered that so much of report as relates to appointing local auditing committees be put on the docket.

Adjourned til Monday morning at 9 o'clock, closing with prayer by Dr. Plumer.

From the New York Tribune.

A Period of Democratic Ascendency Predicted.

There has not been a time within twenty years, till the present, that Wm. W. Eaton had the slightest chance to attain what has notoriously been the measure of his ambition, a seat in the Senate of the United States. That he has at last attained it, and that Connecticut has deliberately turned away from the men who have had her confidence of over twenty years, to lift to her highest representative position the man she has feared and hated most, and whose political opinions she has repeatedly repudiated and disowned, is an event of peculiar significance. Whoever should have said two years ago, when the Republicans, strong in their majority, quarrelled and split into factions over the election of Senator, that Wm. W. Eaton would be the next Senator elected, would have been compassioned as a lunatic. Such a prediction a few months later, when the State was carried overwhelmingly for Grant, would have been wilder still.

In the same spirit in which conservative Connecticut swung over from Buchanan's administration to Francis Gillette in 1854, she has swung from Grant's administration to William W. Eaton in 1874. The people are tired of platforms and protestations. They have begun a revolt. Does the party in power understand the situation?

As for Mr. Eaton, with all his faults, and they are such as may seriously impair his influence, he has distinguishing virtues that may make him a very useful representative. The lesson of 1854 to his own party, and the lesson of his twenty years experience since then, are not more to his profit by than those of the last two years, which seem specially directed to his opponents. If history does repeat itself, Mr. Eaton's election opens a period of Democratic ascendancy, just as Francis Gillette's led the way to twenty years of Republican rule in the State.

How a Dumb Man Recovered His Voice.

The Springfield Republican tells a curious story of the way in which A. B. Leonard, a dumb man, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, recently recovered his voice, which he lost about a year ago, after an attack of cerebro-spinal menigitis. A few mornings ago he was awakened about four o'clock by a sense of oppression and faintness. He became conscious enough to understand that gas was escaping from a coal stove, and that he would soon die unless he could get to fresh air; so, after many falls and tumbles he gained the outside door, when he fainted, but was soon aroused by the lapping and tugging of a faithful Newfoundland dog. Then the thought came to him that his wife and child were in the house, and though he had not spoken for months he called loudly for help, his cries, united with the howls of the dog, soon rousing a neighbor, to whom he told his troubles, and again fainted and was insensible for two hours. On recovering he was unable to talk, but the doctor, on hearing the case ordered him to visit the gas house and breathe the air in the purifying room. After spending an hour and a half there he could talk in a whisper, and since then has gained the perfect use of his voice.

Queen Victoria and President Grant.

The following letter, purporting to be the reply of Queen Victoria to the invitation of President Grant to visit him and the Philadelphia Exposition, on the Fourth of July, 1876, has been handed to the New York Evening Post for publication.

FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mr. President: Since the decease of my beloved husband, I have made it a rule never to quit my kingdom, except to visit the scenes associated with his early youth at Coburg. I pray your Excellency, therefore, to excuse me from accepting the invitation which you have been pleased to send me. To give your Excellency, however, some idea of the estimate in which the American people and its government are held by my court, I shall allow myself the pleasure of sending to your bazaar a full-length portrait of my lamented grand-father, George III., of blessed memory, and a bust of Brigadier-General Benedict Arnold, who, of all your American heroes, enjoyed, and, so far as I know, merited the most of my grandfather's respect. Though I may not be with you in person, I trust the sight of these memorials of affection will convince your Excellency that the lapse of a century, with all its curious vicissitudes, has not in the slightest degree diminished those feelings towards Americans which the event you are about to commemorate was calculated to inspire in the breast of every loyal Englishman.

Kiss my hand, VICTORIA.

Given at my palace at Windsor, April 1, 1874.

Commenting on the passage of the Civil Rights or social equality bill by the Senate, the Louisville *Ledger* says: "It would seem that the demon of Radicalism will never be satisfied short of an utter mongrelization of the country. Measures which look to the financial relief of the country, and the protection of the laboring masses of the West and South from the despotism of New England capital, are allowed to slumber and die; while the most outrageous schemes which have for their object the degradation of white men to the political and social level of the negro are pressed with devilish pertinacity. It is well that Radicals should exert themselves to do their worst now, for the time of their depature from power is at hand."

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

FAYETTEVILLE AND KINSTON—DISCORD AND HARMONY—TAKE HEED THEN JUDGE RUSSELL!

Our Radical friends have been congratulating themselves upon the harmony attending the nomination of their candidate, Neill McKay, Esq., at their late Convention at Fayetteville, but we hear no such talk in regard to the action of the Judicial Convention held at Kinston about the same time. At Kinston the harmonious Radicals voted for two whole days without any result, and then on the third day adjourned to meet again on the 23rd of June. Possibly they will have better luck next time.

At Fayetteville, Mr. Neill McKay so fragrant with the odor of "no parlor and no kitchen," was nominated at the very outset. If there was any one formidably contesting the honor with him, his name has not as yet come to light. Having neither parlor nor kitchen hung to him, Mr. Neill McKay walked over the course with ease, if not with grace. As a candidate for Congress in this District and against Colonel WADDELL, Mr. Neill McKay was good enough for the negroes and good enough for the whites then present.

At Kinston there was three candidates for the nomination to wit: Judge Clarke, the present incumbent and the martial hero, who during the late Kirk-Holden-Pearson war, for the third time buckled on his sword, Mr. Faircloth an ex-Confederate soldier, and Mr. Seymour, a carpet-bagger from Newbern *via* New York. For two days the triangular fight went on among the harmonious Radicals in Convention, and on the third all the forces were drawn off.

Why this difference! Why should it take two days and an adjournment to make a nomination at Kinston and not two hours to make one at Fayetteville? This is a civil question, and it is said a civil question demands a civil answer. We make our answer however, civil though it be, with great diffidence for we do not claim to speak by authority for our friends, the enemy.

But to our answer. We beg leave deferentially to suggest that probably the difference in the harmony prevailing at Fayetteville and that not prevailing at Kinston, arises from the fact that a nomination at Kinston means something quite different from a nomination at Fayetteville. The nomination at Kinston is something substantial and tangible, admitted on all hands to be equivalent to an election. The nomination at Fayetteville meant nothing under the sun save the emptiest of empty compliments. It is one thing to be a Radical nominee for Judge in a District that has a Radical majority of thousands of votes, and it is quite another thing to be a Radical candidate for Congress in a District with over seven hundred Conservative majority and WADDELL for an opponent. Radicals are full of patriotism and quite willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country when they can be elected, but when they can't be elected they magnanimously content themselves with harmony and the sweets of domestic life.

Let Judge Russell bear this in mind when he finds the Judicial Convention of his party to be held at Magnolia this month unanimously in favor of his re-nomination. His Honor will, we trust, not take offence that as *amicus curiae* we make this suggestion.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Major Jesse J. Yeates, as we have already announced, has been nominated by the Democratic-Conservative Convention for Congress in the First District. Major Yeates will bring out the full strength of the party, and if the frauds by which Cobb was elected before can be prevented, and under the amended election law we believe they can and will, he will no doubt be returned.

We learn from the Raleigh *News* that there is a serious division in the Radical ranks, there being a strong feeling in favor of Dr. Ransom, a Senator in the last Legislature, and against Mr. Cobb. The Nominating Convention, recently in session at Plymouth, was in session three days in consequence of this division of sentiment, and the nomination of Cobb was only obtained at last by the withdrawal of the whole Ransom wing from the Convention, which wing subsequently met and nominated Ransom. So there are really two Radical Congressional tickets in the field in that District. The Radical party in the State, it would seem, has become thoroughly disgusted with its own corruption, and the evidences of its dissolution are to be seen on every hand. The Democratic party of North Carolina has only to put its shoulder to the wheel in August next, in order to wholly overthrow and overcome their opponents.

SCALES AND DAVIS.

It will be seen from our telegraphic columns that these two distinguished gentlemen have been nominated for Congress in their respective Districts by the Democratic-Conservatives. It gives us pleasure to make the announcement. Our party throughout the State, with hardly an exception, are chosing standard-bearers who deserve and will win victory.

Both of these gentlemen are no less distinguished for their services in the field and in civil walks of life. We served throughout the war with General SCALES, and it is with pride that we refer to him as our friend. No braver soldier or truer gentleman lives, and his election to Congress will be hailed with pleasure by his friends throughout the State.

Captain DAVIS is as well and favorably known. His services in the field, and, especially, the care with which he administered to the wants of the North Carolina soldiers in prison at Johnston's Island, has endeared him to every son of the State.

We predict the election of both.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere; and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary [illegible] Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has [illegible] tary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each

[illegible] O RESPONDECE

EBBITT HOUSE, WASINGTON CITY, June 1st., 1874.

My Dear Journal:

There is really a great deal worth seeing in this place, but so long as the weather continues at its present heat one feels very little desire for anything that cannot be served with ice. There is the Capitol and its grounds, the various department buildings and a hundred other sights, of all sorts, kinds and descriptions that it is the correct thing, or it may be the incorrect thing to see, but your readers need not be alarmed, dear JOURNAL, lest a detailed account thereof shall be inflicted upon them. The weather is entirely too hot for anything, save seltzer lemonades. One would think too that right under the eye of Old Probabilities, the matter would be better arranged, but so it is. Possibly he is preparing himself by degrees for his future state.

One of the first things that struck me was the irrepressible negro. Here, as elsewhere, he is constantly cropping out on the streets, in the street cars, everywhere indeed except at the dinner table. One of the last places to have expected him to have put in an appearance was the Congressional Library, but the first sight that greeted my eyes on entering the room was that of Mr. Negro perched up behind a desk as one of the clerks or librarians of low degree. He was a young mulatto boy of about twenty-three or four, but had a sickly, cadaverous hue that would have much impaired his value in the market in old times. The negroes in the House of Representatives sit pretty much to themselves, with the exception of Elliott, of South Carolina, who has a seat amongst his white brethren.

Talking about negroes brings up Beast Butler. Of course we have seen him. No one who ever saw a carricature even of the hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, could fail to recognize the cock of his eye or his breadth of beam, both fore and aft. And this brings me to what I started out to say, to-wit: that I have found out two facts since I got here, first, that human nature is human nature here as well as elsewhere, and possible a little more so; second, that the Ethiopian can no more change his odor than he can change his skin. To be satisfied of this latter statement one needs only to stroll down Pennsylvania Avenue. He will have nasal evidence that do what you will, even here at the Nation's Capital and right under the Nation's nose, the Ethiopian is still an Ethiopian. And this is the creature that Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, desires to have put in school with white children, for the purpose of forcing social equality.—His speech, I am informed, was even more disgusting, as really delivered, than as reported in the papers.

The Senate is a much more orderly body than the House. Senator Carpenter, the President *pro tem*, is a strong vigorous looking man, with seemingly more power than dignity. Senator Morton is by no means handsome, but a much younger looking man than I had expected to see. Senator [illegible] is one of those forward, [illegible] whom you recognize at a glance. I was not much impressed by the Senate. The reading clerk performed his duty in a style that would justify his immediate transfer to some other sphere of usefulness. The reading in the House was better, much better, but still not perfection. Colonel Wash. Hardy or Colonel Bill Cowles or Henry London of our own State could give either one two in the game and then beat him. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Blaine, is a tall, lean, loosely built man with heavy hanging cheeks and as ugly as a Hindoo idol, but for all that presides very well and can make himself heard all over the Chamber. I know of no better way to give your readers an accurate impression of a scene in the United States House of Representatives than to refer them to the report of the English House of Commons after Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse's entrance into that body as set forth in that charming book called "*Ten Thousand A Year.*" In reply to my question do they ever listen to anybody, the answer was "yes, sometimes. They listen to Beck." Mr. Beck, the distinguished Democratic representative from Kentucky, is a large tall, rather rough looking man of Scotch parentage, if not of Scotch birth. He has been of inestimable service to the party and to the country, and it is a matter of great regret that he has peremptorily declined a renomination. Neither the country nor the party can afford to permit such men as Mr. Beck to retire from active service.

I have seen all of our North Carolina delegation except Messrs. Cobb, Smith and Thomas. Messrs. Ashe and Vance are looking well, and doubtless feeling happy over their renomination by acclamation, a well-merited reward. Maj. Robbins is as earnest as ever, and seems confident that he, too, will pass muster next week at the Wilkesboro Convention.—He, too, is happy. And so is General Leach, in the prospect of returning home and devoting his time to his private affairs. He gave me one of his circulars announcing his purpose to decline a renomination, of which I presume the readers of the JOURNAL have heard ere now. When I first met him it was just after the vote on the bill to re-organize the United States Army. Said he, "Well, we have just reduced the army five hundred men," and then in a reflecting sort of manner, and with a shade of sadness in the tone of his voice, he added, "but I am not satisfied; I shall not be happy until the army is reduced to five hundred and forty men." Knowing that he never spoke at random, I had some curiosity to know what he proposed to do with that odd forty men. So I asked him what his purpose was: "To guard the Southern States, sir; just exactly the number we want." I was satisfied, and congratulated him on the correctness of his views. The General says the enemy will meet with a Waterloo defeat this summer, and bade me mark the prediction. He proposes to take a little hand in the game, although not a candidate, Colonel Waddell seems to have recovered from his sickness, indeed he looks better than I ever saw him. He is spoken of very [illegible] here, both inside and outside [illegible] the House, and has hosts of friends.

Ere this reaches there he will be amongst the readers of the JOURNAL to render an account of his stewardship, that he will so acquit himself as to secure his return by an increased majority is the will of all with whom I have met. I doubt, however, whether he will be very popular with the Congressional printer from this time forward. Colonel Waddell belongs to the House Committee on Printing that has been charged with the duty of investigating the cost of printing the Congressional Record containing the proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the style in which he goes for that individual is one that he will doubtless despise. His report is short but to the point, and it is much to be regretted that a majority of the Committee did not concur with him.

I sincerely trust every possible apology for this rambling, disconnected letter will be made.

OREGON.

Oregon join hands with New Hampshire and Connecticut. The telegraph informs us of the election of Grover, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Grant's majority of more than three thousand has been overcome, and Oregon goes back to her first love. How frisky these "Old Bourbons" are becoming to be sure.

Now for North Carolina!

DUPLIN COUNTY.

We learn that the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed at the Convention held in Kenansville on Monday. Colonel John D. Stanford was recommended as the choice of Duplin for Senator from the District composed of Duplin and Wayne counties. Messrs. A. G. Moseley and W. B. Wells, were nominated for the House of Representatives.

This is a very fine ticket, and under the leadership of such men we shall expect old Duplin to excel herself.

PETERSBURG INDEX AND APPEAL.

It is announced in the columns of the *Index* and *Appeal* that the paper is to be sold, as one of the partners intends to engage in other business. If not sold privatly before the 15th inst, it will be sold at public auction on that day.

The *Index* and *Appeal* is one of the ablest edited and most vigorous of our exchanges. We hope its future owners and editors will maintain its reputation and tone.

HON. M. W. RANSOM.

The Raleigh *Crescent*, of the 2d inst., has the following deserved compliment to one of North Carolina's most honored sons:

"We were highly gratified last evening to learn from one who has been much at Washington and has had peculiar advantages for forming a proper judgment in the matter, that not only is General Ransom personally the most popular member of the Senate, but that he is perhaps one of the most influential members of that body. His success in obtaining the removal of the disabilities of Governor Vance, after Congress had so long declined to pass a bill for that purpose, illustrates the influence he wields among his fellow-members; and, indeed, we have a more recent illustration of the same fact, in the handsome manner in which he succeeded in having an appropriation for the Charlotte Mint restored to a bill from which it had been stricken by a considerable majority. Gen. Ransom well represents his constituency, and it ever gives us sincere pleasure to chronicle the evidences of his usefulness in the Senate Chamber."

IMPORTANT SUITS.

Two of the most important cases that are to be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, which convened in Raleigh on Monday, are what are known as the Swasey and Alfred Self suits, in which the State of North Carolina is really the defendant. The Swasey suit seeks to have the States' interest in the North Carolina Railroad sold under a decree of the Court, in order to pay the bonds that were issued by the State to aid in the construction of the road. The last number of the Raleigh *State Agricultural Journal* thus reviews the subject:

The capital stock of the N. C. Railroad is four million dollars. One million of this stock is owned privately; the other three millions the State owns. The act, however, that authorized the issue of these bonds, by the State, pledged the State's stock in the road and all the dividends of the same to make good the payment of interest and principal on these bonds as the former became due, or as the latter matured.

The interest had not been paid for several years, when a former proceeding, in this same Court, resulted in enjoining the Treasurer of the road from paying the dividends of the State's stock into the State Treasury, but requiring him to pay it into the hands of a receiver of the Court, for the benefit of the bond holders.

We suppose these dividends have not paid all the interests due, and now the bondholders appear again before the Court, by their attorneys, and ask that the State's entire property in the Road be sold for their benefit.

The Circuit Court is a part of the "judicial power" of the United States. North Carolina is "one of the United States;" this stock is the property of North Carolina, and will continue to be her property unless the "judicial power" of the United States is exerted to terminate her ownership.

It seems to us that this "power" cannot be so exerted if the court observed the constitution of the United States.

That instrument, Art. XI, of the Amendments, reads, "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The other case against the people, in our humble judgment, asks the Court to violate more palpably still this provision of the constitution. The framers of the constitution knew that no court would ever entertain a suit brought simply against that mass of earth and water—that part of the earth's surface—that we call North Carolina. A State can be sued only through its officers.

Alfred Self and others wish to collect from the State of North Carolina the interest on some of the special tax bonds. They are now invoking the "judicial power" of the United States to order one of the officers of the United States to order one of the officers of the State Government to do an official act which the Legislature of the State has by law forbidden him to do. They ask the court to command Auditor Reilly to place on the tax lists an amount to be collected by the Sheriffs of the State to pay interest on plaintiffs' claims.

The Auditor is of the Executive Department of the State Government. If the "judicial power" of the United States can, by *mandamus*, control the Auditor in the execution of his official duties, why may not the same power direct the *Governor*, also, who is only the chief of the same department?

CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH.

The New York ***Herald*** recommends as a means to induce capital to seek investment in manufacturing industries in the South the exemption of such property from taxation. In South Carolina and Georgia this exemption for a term of years has been made with favorable results. In North Carolina such legislation is impossible.—Article 3 of the Constitution reads:—"Laws shall be passed taxing, by a "uniform rule, all moneys, credits, "investments in bonds, stocks, joint-"stock companies or otherwise; and "also, all real and personal property, "according to its true value in "money."

We would be glad to see an amendment made to our Constitution so that such enterprises could be properly encouraged in this State.

HON. J. M. LEACH.

This gentleman has addressed a stirring letter to his constituents of the Fifth Congressional District, declining to become a candidate for re-election, and expressing his determination to retire from public life, alter twenty-five years of active and honorable service.

In conclusion, he speaks thus of the future of North Carolina:

A few words as to the future of my district and the State and I will close. I predict the election of the nominee in my place by a rousing majority, although I know not into whose hands the banner will be placed, but doubtless into true and trusty hands; and whoever he may be, I shall cordially support him with voice and vote. I feel pretty sure, for reasons I will not undertake to assign, that Judge Settle will not be a candidate, and my word for it, he is *two thousand*—certainly *fifteen hundred*—*votes stronger* than any man the Republicans will nominate; and while I don't think he could carry the district since the oppressive and odious legislation of his party here, during the present session, I feel quite sure any other man is destined to a Waterloo defeat.

In my opinion, North Carolina will never more, while the Government lasts, have another Republican Governor or Legislature, nor will any other Southern State, except downtrodden South Carolina, and perhaps for a while longer, Florida and Mississippi.

I will take leave to give two or three among many reasons for this opinion. The continued misrule, corruption and extravagance of this party (whose mission and principles ended with the restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery,) and the persistent oppression of the South, has so firmly taken hold of the public mind of both parties, that its power cannot be shaken off, and therefore the honest thinking men of the Republican party, who have been so long oppressed by unjust and wicked legislation, and cheated by false promises, are determined to change their rulers.

Added to this, that while, after months of hard struggle, the trading, laboring, and agricultural millions of the country, were at last relieved of their financial wants and embarrassments only to the pitiful amount of forty-four millions of dollars of expansion of the currency, even this act of Congress, falling so far below public necessity and expectation, and the actual wants of the suffering South and West, was mercilessly vetoed by President Grant, under the dextrous management and moulding pressure of bondholders, bankers and vast monied monopolies; and yet, a thousand times worse still, the people are told in this veto message that the currency must not be expanded but contracted, so as to return at an early day to specie payments; and to do this, the toiling millions must be taxed still higher!—and thus the rights and interests of those sections are insulted and trifled with.

And again: I am quite sure the infamous new civil rights bill—the last pound that breaks the camel's back—will be passed during the present session, every section of which is a gross violation of the Constitution; and this, mark my prediction, will be an evil day to the Republican party and Republican success ever afterwards in the South. It will certainly pass the Senate, and also the House, unless staved off by parliamentary tactics. This bill is a most gross and wanton insult to the South, for it is framed and intended to enforce, if possible, social equality; and this is what it means; and although it will work greater detriment to the black than to the white man, yet it will fall with a crushing, deadly blow on the poor, honest laboring white man especially; while it will be execrated by every honest man of both parties and races, always excepting the utterly unscrupulous politicians throughout the State. Its tendency, if not its direct effect, is to strike down and destroy the common school system of education of both races to say nothing of Colleges, Hotels, Cemeteries, together with other incalculable mischiefs.

These are some of my reason for the opinion that Republican misrule is destined soon to end in North Carolina and in the South generally.

North Carolina—Heaven bless her!—the home of brave men and fair women, has, thank God! a past history that cannot be taken from her, while her soil holds the sacred ashes of her great and glorious dead! As one of her humble but loving sons, I ardently hope and trust, that all the good and true men within her borders will unite with patriotic endeavor and hearty will to rebuild her shattered fortues; resolving that she shall be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," and that they will proudly wheel the old commonwealth into ranks among her more prosprerous sisters, and start her onward and upward in a bright career of prosperity and greatness.

J. M. LEACH.

Brooklyn, as one writer has it, "blossomed with children" on Wednesday. Fifty thousand from the Sunday schools of the City of Churches paraded the streets. The bands played proper tunes, and all went on nicely, but in a moment of loose morals they struck up the "Mulligan Guards," and it was too much for the children. The boys and some of the girls were wild, and with their feet, hands and tongues kept time to the march.

The barge which carried the Czar on Virginia Water at Windom was built in 1702, at the command of Queen Anne for Prince George of Denmark when Lord High Admiral. This venerable old boat was brought from the South Kensington Museum, where it has found an asylum in its old age, and in spite of its infirmities, was cobbled up to do duty on the occasion of the Czar's visit to Virginia Water. The newspaper readers chose to fancy that perhaps Peter the Great had helped to construct it during his ship-building days.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve*. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve*. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors, Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is official and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that have, ope the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Held in the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Miss., beginning May 21 t, 1874.

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, May 25th, 1874.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether any changes should be made in Theological Education, if any, what changes should be made, and the Committee report to the next Assembly, Records of Synod of Memphis, approved as far as written.

Dr. H. M. Smith, Chairman of Committee on Bills and Overtures reported on Overture No. 4, what should be done with Christians who habitually refuse to contribute to the schemes of the Church? Answer. All ought to do so, when they refuse they should be exhorted to a better course. Dr. Smith said the Session ought to make it a subject of prayer. Report of Committee on said overture adopted.

Overture No. 5 from Savannah Presbytery can one Ruling Elder alone without any other Elder or Minister constitute, &c. Report of Committee Overtures in answer to Overture No. 5, adopted.

Overture No. 6, asking for intructions with regard to the relations of baptised children to the church was, by motion, docketed.

Rev. Mr. Pitzer asked that a move for reconsideration of the motion of Dr. Pratt organizing a Presbytery in China be made, and offered the following substitute.

(1) That the stated clerks of the Presbyteries to which the five brethren now in China belong, be directed to furnish their brethren with certificates of standing, and that these brethren be directed to meet in the city of Hangchow, China, at the earliest convenient day, the oldest minister present presiding until a moderator is chosen and constitute the Presbytery of Hangchow, and this Assembly advise that this Presbytery be attached to Synod of Kentucky.

(2) Dr. Pratt moved a reconsideration of the action with reference to said Presbytery, passed on his motion for reconsideration, lost.

Dr. Matthews read from the constitution showing that the action admitting Rev. Stuart as a commissioner from China, without first examining his commission, was in violation of the constitution. The Assembly now entered upon the regular order of the day, to-wit: The hearing of Rev. J. L. Cooper, delegate to this body from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who addressed the Convention.

The Permanent Clerk read the report of Committee to recommend a plan for increasing the benevolent contributions of the Church.

Overture No. 6 from the Presbytery of Hanover asks the Assembly to give specific instructions concerning the dismission of non-communing members.

The following answer is recommended:

1. Baptised children being according to our discipline "members of the Church and subject to its government and discipline," there should be kept by the Session a register of the names of such persons.

2. Whenever a parent or parents in full communion with a Church remove from such Church to another, the Session in giving the usual certificate of dismission to such parent or parents, shall also on the face of such certificate state the names of all their children, resident in their families, being baptised members of the Church, and such names shall then be removed from the Register of that Church, and on the presentation of the certificate by the dismissed communicants shall be entered on the Register of the Church to which said communicants may be dismissed.

3. Whenever any baptised child not a communicant shall remove from the bounds of any Church to become prospectively a resident within the bounds of another; such child having reached the years of discretion shall be furnished by the Session at his or her request with a certificate of such relationship to be transferred to the Session of the Church within whose bounds the proposed residence is to be made. And any baptised member being an adult and not a communicant shall be entitled to the same privilege provided that in all such cases the persons referred to shall be in the judgement of the Session of fair moral character though not professors of piety.

On motion to adopt, some speaker here arose and said: that none but the believers in the Covenant should have their children baptised, there should be some distinction.

Mr. Hall, of Va., asks what would be the effect of the adopting of this measure on the statistics furnished to the Assembly by the Presbyteries?

Dr. Smith answered that they ought to be reported in the usual forms as so many "baptised children," members of the church.

Dr. Plummer having the floor, the Assembly entered on the usual devotional exercises, and adjourned until 8½ o'clock, P. M.

FOURTH DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY, May 25th, 1874.

The report of the Committee on Sustentation offered, which is as follows:

Report of the Committee to which was referred the Eighth Annual report of the Executive Committee of Sustentation:

With the report of the Executive Committee of Sustentation the following papers and documents have also been submitted to our inspection;

1. Memoranda of disbursements of the Committee of Sustentations; (a) for sustaining ministers in feeble churches and for church building, with funds supplied by the contributions of our own people; (b) for the same object, with funds supplied by the Southern Aid Society of New York; (c) for the support of Evangelists; (d) for the aid of infirm ministers and the families of deceased ministers, both by funds derived from church contributions, and (e) for the relief fund, the income being derived from subscribers and interests on investments and disbursements being for further investments and for the families of beneficiaries deceased.

2. The work of records of the Executive Committee.

3. Also an Overture from the Presbytery of Macon.

As the result of our consideration of these documents, we recommend for the adoption of this Assembly, the following minute report of the standing Committee on Sustentation. Omitting the general statement the Committee offered the following resolutions which were adopted;

1. The Assembly records its profound sorrow, that there does not appear evidence of that increase in the contribution of our churches to the vital enterprise of sustentation, demanded by the repeated and earnest recommendations of this highest court of the Church, the necessities of our feeble churches, the insufficient compensation of our ministers, and the increased membership of our whole communion.

2. To the Southern Aid Society of New York, this Assembly tenders the expression of its grateful acknowledgements tor its very timely and generous donations of $5,525 for disbursement by our Executive Committee of Sustentation for the object already named, and the Co-ordinate Secretary is hereby directed to communicate this action to that Society.

3. The evident religious discretion and impartiality of the Executive Committee call for the commendation of this Assembly and entitle that committee to the full confidence of all our subordinate courts, ministers and people.

3. The Assembly labors under the painful conviction, that the continued, and, in some cases, increasing pecuniary weakness of many of our Churches, aid to which, under the "five year Rule" (By-Law No. 3) must soon be materially diminished and finally withdrawn—will result in disastrous consequences to such Churches, their faithful members and their families. In this view is found an additional and potent consideration to quicken the efforts of our subordinate courts, ministers and people, in providing for supporting able Evangelists. For as the "five years Rule" may not be set aside, without endangering the whole interests involved in the Sustentation scheme, the only relief for the feeble Churches, is to be found in the provision of Evangelist, to whose care and ministration they may be ultimately committed. And it should be felt by all concerned, to be a most tender trust and a most solemn duty to supply all our people, however feeble their ecclesiastical organizations, and however isolated, as to Church relations, their homes, with some ministry of the "ordinary means of Grace."

5. Highly gratified as the Assembly feels, in the increased contributions to the "Invalid" fund and the increase of subscribers to the Relief Fund, both of which enterprises appeal to the confidence of our judgments, and the sympathies of our hearts with which the needy among our ministers, and their bereaved families are regarded, the Assembly reiterates the earnest commendations of its predecessors, in respect to both enterprises.

6. The Ex Committee of Sustentation is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe an additional condition on which ministers may become subscribers to the Relief fund, viz: "Whenever any minister, for himself, or any church or other party for him, proposes to subscribe to this fund, there must be furnished to the commmittee satsfactory evidence that such a minister enjoys ordinary good health.

7. To the overture of the Presbytery of Macon the Assembly replies:

Rule 4th By-Laws of Committee of Sustentation, applies solely to the funds contributed for evangelistic purposes.

All such funds (for evangelistic purposes) made within the bounds of any Presbytery co-operating with the Assembly's Executive Committee of Sustentation, must, by rule 4th, (By-Laws Executive Committee,) be sent to that Committee.

The Assembly cannot recognize any "church," or "group of churches," of any Presbytery refusing or neglecting to co-operate with the Evangelistic department of the Executive Committee of Sustentation, as entitled to aid from that Committee.

Rev. E. M. Green having removed to an inconvenient distance from the seat of operations of the Executive Committee of Sustentation, Rev. J. W. Bryson is hereby appointed, with the remaining members of said Committee for the year 1874 '75.

After considerable discussion, on motion the whole report was adopted.

Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, May 26th.

The Assembly met and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. McCormack.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Rev. Mr. Richardson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up a form of laws for the admission of members to the Church, which went over that the order of the day might be taken up.

Dr. Plumer then reed his report on the Pan Presbyterian Council, recommending the appointment of one Minister and one Elder who shall be appointed delegates from the Assembly, as the Council is wholly advisory, carrying no ecclesiastical authority.

On motion to receive the report the printed circular was read, which has been published in all the church papers.

Dr. Plumer then read a letter from Dr. McCosh stating the hearty co-operation of the churches of Europe.

Dr. Smith said his sympathies were in this matter, but that he could not endorse any matter of which Dr. McCosh was the advocate, for after traducing the South before a learned audience, and then the wrong being stated, he had not the grace to withdraw it.

The report was postponed.

The Record of the Synod of Nashville was approved.

Dr. Plumer reported no business had come into the hands of the Judicial Committee, except a communication from a crazy person, which he did not notice. The Committee was discharged.

Dr. Marshal read the report of the Committee on Evangelistic Labor, which was adopted.

Dr. E. G. Baird, here reported to the Assembly that he represented this body in the General Assembly of the Dutch Reformed Church. I was well received, the Moderator stating that while he welcomed delegates from other bodies, it was with peculiar pleasure he welcomed the delegates from our body.

Here Rev. Prof. A. G. Stuart, of the Dutch Church was brought to the stage on the arm of Dr. Plumer, who stated that while he introduced the dear brother, he would announce the sad news that his (Dr. Stuart's church) was in mourning for the death of Dr. L. DeWitt.

Dr. John W. Pratt, as chairman of committee on Theological Seminaries read the report of said committee as follows:

Th Standing Committee on Theological Seminaries report that they have carefully read the Annual Report to the Trustees of Union Theological Seminary, and the report of the Directors of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, together with all the accompanying documents.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It is our pleasing duty to suggest that in our judgment, the increase of the funds of this Seminary by the generous donation of $2,500 to found a Scholorship, by Mr. H. G. Guthrie, of Augusta county, Va., and their having proved amply sufficient to meet all the demands upon them; the addition to the library of more than 600 volumes; the attendance of a larger number of *new* students than in any previous year, and the "singularly examplary" conduct of the whole body—indicate such an increasing and healthful prosperity in this venerable Institution as to call for earnest thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT COLUMBIA.

The incaease of the Library of this Seminary, by the donation of 235 volumes from the Rev. Philip Pearson, deceased, and other smaller gifts from frinds of the Institution, amounting in all to 258 volumes; and the liberal bequest of the lamented Dr. Smythe, of Charleston, and the cordial execution of the same by his heirs, deserve special mention.

We record as matters of devout thanksgiving to God, the sustained increase of last year in the number of students in attendance; the Providential preservation of the lives and health of the faculty and students; the commendable progress in study, and diligent improvement of opportunities, evinced by the examinations; the consecrating to the work of Foreign Missions of three of the graduating class; the confidence in the Professors and the increasing appreciation of them, and their peculiar fitness for the work, so emphatically expressed by the Board of Directors; and the almost perfect unanimity, which appears from the records, to have pervaded the Board of Directors in the decision of perplexing questions which claimed their consideration.

The Committee recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we approve of the action of the Faculty, in returning, after fair experiment of a change, to the former practice of withholding from the students permission to conduct services at places so distant as to interfere with the uninterrupted and successful prosecution of the proper work.

2. That we concur in the opinion of the Board of Directors that the sum of $940 borrowed from the endowment fund to meet the current expenses of the Seminary, should be replaced as early as possible; and in the firm conviction which they express of the necessity of keeping this fund intact; and we do hereby enjoin upon them, in future, this strict observance of this sacred trust.

3. That, expressing our entire approbation of the manner in which Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D., has discharged the responsible duties as Professor in our Seminary, and, unwilling to lose his valuable services, we must, with the absence of reasons for offering it, decline to accept his resignation.

4. That we approve of the recommendation of the Board of Directors in regard to a change of the constitution of the Seminary, which proposes that Articles 1 and 2 of Section 2, of the Constitution, shall be as follows: The Board of Directors shall consist of a Treasurer and eleven other members, four of whom, at least, shall be Ruling Elders or Deacons or private members of the Church. Vacancies occurring, ad interim, it shall fill, if necessary. The members of this Board must all be resident within convenient distance of the Seminary, so as to insure their constant attendance at its meetings, and this Board shall meet regularly at the Seminary on the second Tuesday in June, at 8 o'clock p. m. The report then prescribed the length of the term of office, and made nominations of a Board of Directors.

Rev. G. A. Caldwell here presented a minority report of said committee as follows:

The undersigned being a minority of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, concurring in the main, with the report of the minority beg leave to present the following supplementary report:

WHEREAS, in the Records brought before your Committee relating to the Columbia Theological Seminary and in the report of the Faculty of the Seminary, it appears that some difficulties have arisen between the Professors and the Students, and of certain measures recently inaugurated by the Faculty of the Institution requiring attendance on certain chapel services held by them on Sabbath mornings.

And whereas, such services have never been held by the Faculty in the previous history of the Institution.

And whereas, deplorable and disastrous consequences have already resulted from the inauguration of those measures and are likely still to result, hereafter, imperilling the usefulness, if not the existence of the Institution itself; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in the judgment of this Assembly those measures are *inexpedient*, and not adapted to promote the best interests of the Institution.

2. That hereafter, attendance on the Sabbath morning service at the Chapel shall be voluntary on the part of both Professors and students, and no provision in the Constitution of the Seminary shall be construed as conflicting herewith.

[Signed] GEO. CALDWELL,
L. H. WILSON.

Mr. Lindsay here offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the majority report be amended by the addition to it of the minority report.

The reports were received.

SIHTH DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1874.

Order for the hour being the report of the standing committee on Foreign Missions,

Dr. Stratton read the report, which is as follows:

The committee rejoice and return thanks that the past has been so successful a year in the interests of this important enterprise, so much so that notwithstanding the financial panic during this year the committee closed the year with not a dollar of debt, and having a surplus in the treasury of about $2,000.

Missions properly established should be regularly reinforced. Our ten missionaries will have to be reinforced the present year with ten more.

All the letters from our brethren in heathen lands call for help. We have young men and ladies saying "here, and send me." Nothing therefore remains but for the church to say that they will supply the money necessary. The amount thus far contributed to this cause by our churches does not yet amount to 50 cents per head per year. Let not this have to be written.

On motion, a collection was taken up while the audience sang the Missionary Hymn.

The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 O'clock.

Closed with prayer by Dr. J. R. Wilson.

SEVENTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1873.

The Assembly was called to order and opened with prayer by Dr. John Matthews, of Kentucky.

Dr. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, read his report as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg leave to report that their papers were referred to the Committee touching the matter to which this report relates, viz:

1. An official communication to this Assembly, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America.

2. An overture from the Presbytery of South Alabama. 3 An Overture from the Presbytery of Chesapeake asking for a "committe untrammelled." As these papers have all been published in the church papers, we omit them. The report then says:

But now in reference to this renewed proposal already referred to, this Assembly does hereby again agree to appoint a committee consisting of —— Ministers and —— Elders whose duty it shall be to meet with the committee appointed by the Northern General Assembly at such time and place, as may be designated by the Chairmen of the Committees, and enter into full conference concerning the removal of those causes which have heretofore prevented Fraternal relations between the two churches.

Inasmuch however, as it appears that the instructions given to its committee by our Assembly of 1870, were made a ground of objections by the other party, this Assembly, with a sincere desire "to follow the things which make for peace and things wherewith one may edify another," yields to the wishes of the Northern Assembly in this particular and appoints its committee without any special instructions; only requiring that the result of the conference shall be reported to our next General Assembly for its judgment thereon.

In order to prevent misapprehension, whether on the part of our own people or of others, as to the purport and scope of any negotiations which may arise from the step here taken, the Assembly feels that it is due to itself and to candor to state explicitly that an Organic Mission with the Northern Assembly is not contemplated in this action; it being our deliberate conviction that the agitation of that subject would tend to retard and not to promote the formation of those "closer fraternal relations" which we understand the communications now before us to propose. But on the other hand the Assembly as explicitly declares the readiness and desire of our Church, both of our judicatories in their official capacity and of our people in their social intercourse, to welcome to full and equal fellowship with ourselves in the privileges of the Gospel, and labors for the extension of our Redeemer's Kingdom, all those who, holding the same great principles of Evangelical Doctrine and ecclesiastical polity which we hold, are willing to cast in their lot with us by entering our communion.

Respectfully submitted,
J. L. KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

Judge Fentress presented the minority report in which he set forth the former action of this Assembly, reading from the printed minutes and from printed papers before him, also setting forth the action of the Northern Assembly.

The hour of devotional exercises having arrived, the Assembly took recess until 3½ o'clogk P. M.

From the Southern Cultivator.

AGRICULTURE.

Thoughts for the Month.

In our last number we discussed at some length the proper methods of *tillage* and the reasons therefor. The present month we have to urge prompt, incessant and judicious practice of the rules laid down. There is no place now for hesitation, halting, delay, grass and weeds must be "strangled in the birth," and the surface of the ground kept stirred, to insure healthy, continuous growth of the crops. Every one with the least amount of farming experience, will admit the general propositions laid down, but in practice there is great room for judgment, and one man will accomplish the results with much less labor and much more perfectly than another.

One great drawback in Southern farming is the imperfect training of plough animals. The negro seldom has either the patience or the requisite *interest* in the matter, to render an animal so tractable that he can place the plough just where it ought to run; or if the animal is tractable, will himself take the trouble to shift the plough about according to the exigencies of the case. A good animal, a skillful ploughman and a judiciously selected plough, ought almost to *banish the hoe* from our fields, and with it a large portion of the *expensive labor* we are now called upon to pay for. The selection of plough hands is a most important matter. In old times with small ploughs to run round and others to break out middles, "chaps" might be employed to do the latter—but with the sweep or cultivator or harrow, the running round does all the work, and the very best hands should be chosen for the business. A strong hand, to hold and guide the plough in presence of rocks, crooks in drills, or deviations of the horse—a reasonable one, who will not lose his patience and get angry because the horse does not understand every word he speaks to him, and does not obey him to the letter—a careful one, who, by nature, dislikes to do anything in a careless, slovenly manner. Such a hand will soon train a horse well, and if previous preparation has left the bed in good shape (highest in the middle) and an implement having the part running next to the plants properly arranged—to throw little or much dirt, as the ease may require, is used—will pass over a field leaving almost nothing for hoe hands to do. Especially will this be true if the ploughings are repeated at short intervals, and before weeds and grass have time to acquire size.

This year heavy rains followed our plantings of cotton, and fearing an imperfect stand, some days before the cotton began to come up we ran a two-horse harrow over the beds, taking out front tooth—the result was a most excellent "stand." This is a common practice, but we allude to it in connection with the shape of beds facilitating work. The teeth of the harrow used increased regularly in length from front to rear—the foremost 6 inches long, the hindermost 11 inches long—and were set sloping a little backwards. After the front tooth was taken out, the first pair of teeth before stood 8 inches, and the hindermost pair 30 inches apart. It was provided with handles, that the ploughman might keep the front pair of teeth astride the drill. such a harrow not only broke the crust, but sifted a little fine dirt all over the drill and left the bed in the best possible shape for subsequent workings—the cotton coming up on a slight ridge a little higher than any other part of the bed. It was easy, therefore, to run around it very closely without danger of covering it up.

Cotton should be brought to a stand at once. Whilst on some variety of soils, crowding seems to produce best results, we think, as a general rule, good distance is advantageous. One to two feet in the drill on uplands and still greater distances on bottom lands, and one stalk to the hill. In dry seasons, distance is a matter of importance to cotton, as well as corn and other plants, and from the large amount of rain which has already fallen this year, we may not very unreasonably anticipate a dry summer. Should it prove so, flat culture and a constantly pulverized surface, are the means to ward off its injurious effects.

Most of the corn crop is laid by, this month. It should receive a shallow but very thourough ploughing, so as to be perfectly clean—nothing should be allowed to grow with the corn but peas; a bushel to a bushel and a half of which ought, for the land's sake, to be sown broad-cast at this last ploughing.

PEAS.

The main crop of these should be put in during this month. In addition to that planted with the corn, it is well to plant a crop of peas to themselves. Stubble or rested land will answer—rows 2½ to 3 feet apart—one bushel will plant 3 to 4 acres—one ploughing and one hoeing will make the crop—and a while before frost a grass-blade and rake will soon put them in stack or barn. We do not think such a crop is appreciated at anything like its true value. Easily made—easily harvested, and so excellent as feed for stock, it ought to hold a prominent place on every farm. A planter, constructed to open drill, drop the seed and with them a little unammoniated superphosphate, and then cover, would facilitate the making of the crop very much.

HARVEST.

With the increased breadth of land seeded down in small grain this year, harvest will be an unusually heavy job—but we trust the Cotton-mania will not cause the harvesting to be improperly done. By all means, save what is made—a certainty is much better than an uncertainty. As soon as wheat is dry—three days of good weather after it is shocked, will suffice to dry it—stack or house—do not run the risk of sprouting in the field.

Oats may be saved by cutting down and curing like hay, without tying up in bundles. It is a very rapid process, where a reaper or mower is used. It should in such case, be harvested as soon as the grain is well in "dough." Thus cut and cured it makes excellent feed. In stacking oats, sprinkle on them dry ashes or dry slaked lime, and it will prevent their destruction by rats. **Select a portion of the best, and let them ripen well for seed. It is just as important to have good seed oats as good seed corn.**

Sweet potato slips may be set out all through this month. Vines from forward plants may also be set out and make good crops if the season is favorable. Along the seaboard of Georgia and probably elsewhere the *main* crop of potatoes is thus raised from the vines. Keep the crop clean, shifting the vines and working one side and then the other of the beds, and see that the vines do not take root in the middles.

CLOVER.

Sow plaster, one bushel per acre, on the recently mown clover; it will give an impetus to the second growth. Clover usually furnishes four good cuttings and dies out—that is, if sown in the spring, it gives two cuttings the following spring and summer and two the year after that. It is advisable to let the fourth growth develope a crop of seed. Where we have done this, we find the land becomes so filled with its seed, that when sowed down to small grain again, a good stand of volunteer clover appears. Last year we had considerable land in cotton which had been previously in clover—last winter these fields were sown in oats, and now there is an excellent stand of clover on them. We have also seeded very successfully a good portion of land, by scattering upon it the trash collected in the barns where clover hay had been stored. Once established, therefore, we conclude that clover may be perpetuated with very little expense for fresh seed. In this connection, we add an item of experience which may be valuable to others. The second crop—that is, the second cutting of the same year, salivates horses very badly; but with us this same clover hay kept for 12 months, loses this peculiarity, and seems to be just as good as the first crop.

For the Journal.

Lillington County.

Messrs. Editors:—Please allow us, as official representatives of the proposed new county, to state in advance through your columns that it will be again presented to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature, especially should that body be Democratic. The division of New Hanover has now and then been a subject of agitation for the last twenty years. The more the question is stirred the stronger it becomes—the oftener it is canvassed in our Legislative Halls the more numerous the votes it receives. At the last session of the Legislature it was defeated by only *one vote*, upon the third and last reading in the House of Representatives after its triumphant passage through the Senate. This just and righteous cause, as presented in our bill before the Legislature, is stronger to-day, both at home and abroad, than at any previous time in its history. Time and events continue to strengthen it in spite of the opposition of office-seekers and office-holders of the dominant party in the old county. It is a measure of relief to a true, patriotic, and determined people—a scheme of deliverance from impending inconvenience, wrong, evil, and oppression, which no sectional opposition or office-seeking rings or cliques of any party can continue to resist with impunity or success. It has become one of those measures of human rights and freedom which occupies a stand-point *above* sectionalism and political parties.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

This local question has nothing to do with the contest for Solicitor, Judge and member of Congress. The nominees of the political Conventions of each party for these positions will, of course, be sustained by their respective parties of the new county territory, unaffected by this local issue of the new county, which we now present for the acceptance or non-acceptance of the candidates now out, or who may be out for office in New Hanover county. Our new county organization remains in all its life, vigor, and strength. Bear in mind that of the *two thousand voters* who reside in the limits of the proposed new county, *eleven hundred of them* signed and sent up their names to the last Legislature as petitioners for this new county. *They are still for it and earnestly so.*

We repeat that office holders and office seekers have been in the past, the main cause of the defeat of this measure in the Legislature. Those who have been most prominent at home and in Raleigh in speaking and working for its success *have not* been actuated by desire for office or any self aggrandizement. We say this in justice to those gentlemen, for upon them the false charge has all along been made, and continues to be made upon the stump, that their devotion, labors and sacrifices for the new county spring from desire for office and promotion. During the agitation of the measure last winter almost the entire Republican party arrayed themselves against it. The torrents of misrepresentation and abuse of the bill and its leading advocates poured in from that party into the Legislature during the last few days and hours of its consideration in the House of Representatives. But in the very hour of our defeat, with its *sore disappointment* and *deep mortification*, we turned, with a generous, magnanimous spirit to our friends in the Legislature, who had so nobly sustained our cause and asked them *not* to regard defection and desertion, but to vote upon *every question* according to its merits and to act not for the East alone, but for the whole State, as North Carolinians.

We will not consume your valuable space by a recital here of the strong array of accumulating facts, figures, and arguments in behalf of this movement. Some of them you had the kindness to publish last winter, and they were laid before members of the Legislature. They increase in number and strength, and will be presented as the season advances and as the period approaches for the session of the next Legislature.

To the very few Liberal Republicans from the East, who have a just appreciation of our condition and of the wrongs and oppressions entailed upon us by a continuance of the old county, and who sustained our bill in spite of the application of the party lash, made so generally from the Governor down to the most insignificant township colored constable, we say *your generous action will be remembered.*

To our friends, one and all, in the last Legislature, we hereby return our hearty thanks and grateful acknowledgements. Dr. Murphy, the eloquent and energetic Senator from Sampson, was our devoted champion in the Senate. That good man and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Stanford, of Duplin, was the manager of our bill in the House. Both were actively aided by a number of the ablest and best members of each House.

Respectfully submitted.
JAS. GARRASON, Pres't } In behalf of Ex. Com. proposed county
W. W. LARKINS, Sec'ty }
LILLINGTON, June 2d, 1874.

Treason against the State is a capital offense in Arkansas. All persons who recently took up arms against the Baxter government will be delighted to learn this. It is so sweet to die for one's country.

Mr. Disraeli's lack of health is causing considerable anxiety to his personal and political friends, and it is rumored that he may find it necessary to withdraw for a few months from the duties of Premier, which, in the meantime, will be performed by Earl Derby.

It is stated that pig iron is now being made in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, at less cost than sixteen dollars per ton, and it can be placed in Louisville at a cost of twenty-one dollars, Cincinnati twenty-two dollars, and Pittsburg twenty-three dollars per ton.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

Seventh Judicial District.

SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.

COMPANY SHOPS, June 3, 1874.

At a Convention held to-day, Hon. [illegible] Kerr, of Caswell, was nominated [illegible] candidate for Judge of the Seventh District, by acclamation, and Mr. F. N. Strudwick, of Orange, was nominated for Solicitor on the fourth ballot.

With Scales, Kerr and Strudwick, we greet you with Waddell, McKoy and Norment. And now for victory.

C.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DISTRICTS.

RALEIGH, June 3—Night.—In the Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention, held here to-day, Capt. Jos. J. Davis, of Franklin, was nominated.

In the Fifth District Convention, held at Greensboro' to-day, Gen. A. M. Scales, of Guilford, was unanimously nominated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1, 1874.

Editors of the Daily Journal:

I observe in your issue of yesterday a rather peculiar document, purporting to be the proceedings of an "Indignation Meeting" of the members of the congregation of St. Thomas' (Roman Catholic) Church in this city, the object of which was to censure the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina for one of his [illegible].

[illegible] it certainly cannot be claimed [illegible] Bishop Atkinson is responsible to [illegible] congregation of St. Thomas' [illegible] for what he does as Bishop of [illegible] Protestant Episcopal Church, the [illegible]

[illegible]

A PROTESTANT LAYMAN.

[illegible]

may 15 1m

BEAUFORT.

Opening of the Canvass

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 1st.

The largest political meeting ever assembled in Carteret county was held here to-day. It was a gala day for the Conservative-Democratic voters of the county and a fitting reception for the distinguished speakers. Nearly one thousand persons were present.

Hon. A. M. Waddell spoke first, making a stirring appeal to the white men present. His speech made a fine impression and was enthusiastically received.

Hon. George Davis held the vast throng spell-bound. We expected much, and were more than pleased. We had never before heard him and can now appreciate the encomiums passed upon his oratory.

Carteret will do her full duty for Waddell, McKoy, Norment and the cause.

X.

Grand Chapter.

The 26th Annual Convocation of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina assembled at St. John's Hall, in this city, last evening, with the following officers present, viz:

M E Comp, H H Munson, G H P; E Comp, P F Duffy, G K; E Comp, D W Bain, G S; E Comp, C M VanOrsdell, G T; E Comp, T M Gardner, G S; Comp, J W Cotten, G C of H; R H Bradley, G P S; G W Blount, G R A Capt; J Weill, G M T V; Jas Southgate, G M S V; A Wronski, G M F V; E Turlington, G Tyler.

Six Chapters were represented, but the Committee on Credentials were allowed to retain their report until this morning.

The Chapter adjourned to meet again this morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK, June 3d, A. L., 2404

The Grand Chapter was called from refreshment to labor.

The minutes of last evening's session were read and approved.

Companions Alfred Martin, O. G. H. P., and J. D. Southerland, of Corinthian Chapter No. 43, were present, in addition to those heretofore reported.

Comp. D. W. Bain, from the Committee on so much of the Grand High Priest's address as relates to communications from the Grand Chapter of Louisiana, concerning the change of place of meeting of the General Grand Chapter, submitted a report which was read and adopted.

The special order, being the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this Grand Body (Art. 1) to remove the seat thereof from Wilmington to Raleigh, was announced.

Comp. Alfred Martin, P. G. H. P., moved that the consideration of the same be postponed until the next Annual Convocation. The yeas and nays having been demanded on said motion, resulted, yeas, 6; nays, 27; the motion was declared rejected.

The question recurring on the original proposition, the yeas and nays were ordered in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution; 18 voted in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The requisite two-thirds majority not having been cast for the amendment, it was declared rejected.

The Grand Secretary presented and read a communication from officers of Morganton Chapter No. 45 in reference to the present unsatisfactory condition of said Chapter, which was referred to the Grand High Priest for such action as he may deem necessary to take.

Comp. James Southgate presented the following, which was read and the consideration thereof postponed, as required by the constitution, until the next annual Convocation:

Resolved, That Article 2 of the constitution of this Grand Chapter be amended so as to strike out Wilmington and insert at such place as each succeeding Annual Convention shall determine.

Comp. Southgate from the Special Committee appointed last evening, submitted a report, which was read and the same containing a proposition to amend the Constitution, was postponed for action at the next annual Convocation.

On motion, the Grand Secretary was instructed to notify the following Chapters that, if they failed to make returns and pay the dues owing by them respectively to this Grand Chapter within sixty days from the close of this annual Convocation, their charters should be considered forfeited, to wit: Louisburg No. 26, Caswell No. 38, and Clinton No. 40.

The Grand Chapter proceeded to the election of Grand Officers.

Comps. C M VanOrsdell, J. E. Clark and Grand Secretary acting as tellers, with the following result:

H H Munson, Grand High Priest.

Geo W Blount, Dep Grand High Priest.

D W Bain, Grand King.

P F Duffy, Grand Scrib.,

C M VanOrsdell, Grand Treasurer.

T M Gardner, Grand Secretary.

Rev George Patterson, Grand Chaplain.

J D Southerland, Grand Captain of the Host.

Comp. D. W. Bain was appointed a Committee to procure the services of a P. G. H. P. to instal the Grand officers elect, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Committee reported that the services of P. G. H. P. Alfred Martin had been procured for that service at the hour designated.

Comp. John M. Cotten moved that the vote by which the proposition to amend Art. 2 of the Constitution concerning the removal of the seat of the Grand Chapter be reconsidered, which prevailed.

The question recurring on the proposition to amend, the vote was taken and the amendment was declared unanimously adopted upon certain conditions.

The Grand Chapter was called from labor to refreshment until this evening at 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Wednesday Evening 8 P. M.

The Grand Chapter was called from refreshment to labor, when the minutes of this afternoon's session were read and approved.

The hour for the installation of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand High Priest announced his appointments as follows:

R. H. Bradley, Grand Principal Sojourner.

J. E. Clark, Grand Royal Arch Captain.

J. W. Gulick, Grand Master 3d Vail.

James Southgate, Grand Master 2d Vail.

A. Wronski, Grand Master 1st Vail.

J. H. Separks, Grand Tiler.

Who, together with the elected officers, were duly installed by P. G. H. P., Alfred Martin.

On motion of Comp. R. H. Bradley, $15 was appropriated to the Grand Treasurer; $50 to the Grand Secretary and $10 to the Grand Tiler; $15 was also appropriated to Comp. James Southgate, for valuable services rendered this Grand Chapter.

The Grand High Priest appointed Companions D. W. Bain, A Martin and J. W. Cotten the Committee on Finance and Jas. Southgate, J B Neathery and T. M. Gardner the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The High Priest of Concord Chapter No. 1 was appointed Custodian of the Journals and Furniture of the Grand Chapter.

A vote of thanks was passed to Railroad Companies; also to Companions and friends in Wilmington for kind consideration shown to visiting members.

Comps. J. B. Neathery and D. W. Bain, with the Grand Secretary, were appointed to superintend the printing of the proceedings of this Convention.

The Grand Chapter then closed in solemn form.

Excursion from Polkton.

At a meeting of some of the merchants of this city to consider the manner of entertaining the excursionists from Polkton and other points on the Carolina Central Railway, on motion of Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Col. S. L. Fremont was called to the chair and Capt. A. L. DeRosset was requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Fremont and Col. J. R. Davis (of the Purcell House) explained the object of the meeting, and that the excursionists would reach this city on the 17th instant.

On motion of Mr. P. Heinsberger, a Committee of twelve, to consist of Messrs. P. Heinsberger, S. H. Fishblate, J. E. Crow, A. Adrian, F. W. Kerchner, A. Weill, Geo W. Williams, W. A. Cumming, D. A. Smith, Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, Col. J. R. Davis and Dr. T. B. Carr, were appointed to make all necessary arrangements to receive the excursionists and entertain them on their arrival.

On motion of Dr. T. B. Carr it was resolved that the Committee be requested to see the leader of the Cornet Concert Club and endeavor to secure their attendance on the arrival of the excursionists.

Nominations in Robeson

Immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic Senatorial Convention for Columbus and Robeson counties, held at Lumberton on Monday last, at which that talented and popular gentleman and staunch Conservative, Col. W. Foster French, was nominated for the Senate, the County Convention assembled at the Court House, with Mr. D. C. McIntyre as Chairman and Mr. J. H. Morrison as Secretary. By request of the Chairman, Capt. T. M. Watson explained the object of the meeting in a few well timed and appropriate remarks urging unity, etc. It was agreed that a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present should be necessary to a nomination. The nominations being next in order, the following names were presented and voted upon: For House of Representatives, Capt. W. J. Tolar and J. H. Morrison, Esq. Both of these gentlemen received a two-thirds vote—Capt. Tolar on first ballot and Mr. Morrison after a few ballots had been voted. The following were nominated by acclamation: For Sheriff, R. McMillan; Clerk, Dr. W. A. Dick; Register of Deeds, S. E. Ward; Coroner, M. G. Redmond. Col. P. P. Smith received the nomination for Treasurer on the second ballot, and Mr. Wellington Wishart, for Surveyor, on the first. A committee of one from each township was appointed to recommend to the Convention suitable persons for County Commissioners. The committee submitted the following names, which were voted upon and accepted: For County Commissioners, D. S. Morrison, H. F. Pitman, J. T. Pope, Neill McNeill and T. M. Watson. On motion, all the nominations were made unanimous.

The Convention, after endorsing the actions of our Judicial and Congressional Conventions, adjourned *sine die*.

For the above facts we are indebted to yesterday's issue of the *Robesonian*.

Carteret County.

We learn that the speeches of Hons. George Davis and A. M. Waddell and Colonel S. D. Pool, have created the greatest enthusiasm in Carteret, and that the party are firmly united.

At the County Convention held on Monday last, Mr. W. V. Goodrich was nominated for the House of Representatives and Mr. W. F. Howland was nominated for Sheriff. With those men and BELL for the Senate and our Congressional and Judicial candidates, we shall be disappointed if Carteret does not roll up five hundred majority.

Duplin County Nominating Convention.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., June 1, 1874.

The Convention was organized temporarily by Isaac B. Kelly, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee for this County, by calling T. M. Moore to the Chair, and T. S. Watson as Secretary.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting and, on motion, appointed a committee of five on permanent organization.

During the absence of the committee Col. Wm. E. Hill and Benj. Oliver entertained the Convention by addressing themselves principally to the subject of the civil rights bill, ignoring independent candidates, and sustaining the regular nominees.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the following report though their Chairman, Jno. N. Stallings, which on motion was unanimously adopted:

For Permanent Chairman, T. M. Moore; for Secretaries, T. S. Watson and D. S. Williams.

1st. Resolved, That we use our untiring energy and influence for the support of Pool, Waddell, McKoy and Norment, and the nominees of this Convention.

2. That we entirely ignore and discountenance the claims of all independent candidates as prejudicial to the best interest of the cause, thereby giving aid to the party of corruption and strife.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Senator to represent this Senatorial District. Jno. D. Stanford, having received a large majority of the votes, was declared the nominee on the first ballot.

For House of Representatives, A. G. Mosely and W. B. Wells were nominated.

For Superior Court Clerk, J. D. Southerland on first ballot.

The rules were suspended and J. M. Sprunt was nominated for Register of Deeds and John A. McArthur for Treasurer by acclamation, receiving the unanimous vote of the Convention.

B. Wallace, the present incumbent, was nominated for Sheriff; Lafayette Smith for Coroner, and John R. Miller for Surveyor.

For Commissioners, G. W. Lamb, Joel Loftin, D. T. McMillan, Dr. Middleton and Jacob Smith.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention of this district, viz: J N Stallings, R W Hargrove, J M Gee, Dr J W Hill, D J Aaron, G W Ward, D S Williams, V M Seawell, [illegible], D Wallace Miller, Alonzo Smith, W T Hannaford, L A Merrimon, J K Outlaw, McClendon Smith, J G Branch, E B Herring, Dr C Hill, U B Outlaw, Dr M Moore, J R Faison, T S Watson and T M Moore.

Resolved, That the course of Col. Wm. A. Allen, one of our Senators in the last Senatorial Assembly and that of our Representatives Jno. D. Standford and J. K. Outlaw, meet our hearty approbation.

On motion the proceedings are requested to be published in the Magnolia Monitor, Wilmington JOURNAL and Morning Star and Goldsboro Messenger.

On motion adjourned.

T. M. MOORE, Ch'mn.

T. S. WATSON, }
D. S. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.

The city of New York is very much troubled about the civil rights enormity now pending in the House of Representatives. Its hotel and theatrical proprietors do not relish an anticipated accession of dark-complected customers. It is understood in New York, that certain colored gemmen have promised to take the conceit out of certain exclusive establishments in that city on the first opportunity. The poisoned chalice comes to their own lips.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

HD'QRS CONSERVATIVE EX. COM., }
New Hanover County, }
Wilmington, N. C., May 30, 1874. }

The members of the newly-appointed Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party of New Hanover county are requested to meet at the *Star* office, in Wilmington, on Monday, the 8th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to be present.

WM. H. BERNARD,
Ch'm County Executive Committee.

De Wtd.

Col McKoy's Acceptance.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 7, 1874.

Col. A. A. McKoy, Clinton, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—As presiding officer of the Convention of the Democratic Conservative party which met in this place on the 5th inst., to nominate a candidate for Judge for this, the 4th Judicial District, it was made my duty to inform you that you were unanimously chosen as its nominee. The nomination carries with it a recognition on the part of your fellow-citizens of your ability, legal attainments, and eminent qualifications for the duties of this high office, and I speak for the whole party when I express the hope that you will accept the position.

Very truly yours,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
President of the Convention.

CLINTON, May 30, 1874.

Col. John D. Taylor, President of the Democratic-Conservative Convention of the Fourth Judicial District:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 7th of May, informing me that I had been honored by a unanimous nomination for the Judgeship of this District, would have received an earlier response but for my absence from Clinton, to which place yours was directed.

To conceal that pride which I feel at such a manifestation of regard, coming as it does from the hands of the best of this proud District, would be to do injustice to my own feelings, yes, gross injustice to you and those whom you represent. Without hesitation I accept the exalted position assigned me, only regretting that I cannot bring to the fulfillment of its duties more of the requisites, with which the recollections of past and better days have clothed our judges of the olden time.

To imitate their virtues, emulate their examples and to elevate the bench will be my earnest hope and constant endeavor.

To accomplish this I rely upon my brethren of the bar, who will ever be found holding up my hands in this honest, earnest work.

For the handsome manner in which you, dear sir, have communicated to me the action of the Convention, accept my warmest thanks and believe me, ever,

Your obedient servant,
ALLMAND A. McKOY.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family [illegible]

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

[illegible]

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	105	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey..1 25 a 4 00	Shipping .00 00 a 00 00
Bourbon..2 00 a 3 00	Mill, p to ex 12 00 a 18 00
N. E. ... 2 00 a 3 00	Mill, fair..8 00 a 12 00
Gin.......4 00 a 9 00	Mill, inf to ord 4 25 a6 00
Brandy...4 00 a 7 00	Tallow per lb. 10 a 11
do Apple, 1 50 a 9 00	
do Peach, 2 25 a 3 50	

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is so certain to perpetuate that charm as the daily use of Sozodont.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

THE CROPS.—The weather has been warm and summer like with the thermometer reaching 90. The news from the interior in reference to the crops is somewhat varied and while some are reported as progressing favorably, in other cases the growth is unsatisfactory, being somewhat irregular and in some instances not above ground, and there are considerable complaints of a want of moderate showers to soften the earth and give the young plants a start. The usual season summer temperature having now apparently arrived, should it continue favorable, the growth should soon put on a vigorous and healthy appearance, and show a rapid development if it is to make up for lost time.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Nothing of an exciting nature has transpired in the general markets during the past week, and the week has withal been one of steady trade and trifling variation of values. The New York *Shipping and Commercial List* in the following article explains the condition of trade so exactly that comment from us is unnecessary. It says:

"The conservative tendency of trade which has been so conspicuous for months past is still the predominant feature in commercial circles. Buyers of merchandise for home consumption persistently refuse to exceed actual requirements, even though strong inducements in the shape of concessions in price be occasionally held out. In point of fact, there appears to be no disposition on the part of business men to push things, except, perhaps among a class of speculators who have little to lose and much to gain. The best class of business men are disposed to await the turn in the tide of affairs, which in the common course of events it is believed cannot be much longer delayed. Ever since the close of the civil war the business of the country has been permitted to take its own course, constantly exposed to the perils of expanded credits, reckless speculation and excessive enterprise. No merchant in the exercise of his clearest intelligence could do more than to guest at the probabilities of trade; the laws of credit were set at defiance and men groped along through the mist and obscurity, trusting more to instinct than to sight, while a dreamy and careless indifference had settled down upon all classes, as it contented to wait, so long as no immediate danger appeared. Under such circumstances, the delusive financial system of the country, developing a fictitious prosperity and apparently demanding no attention, was tolerated until the sharp warning of the panic awoke the people from their slumbers and inexcusable apathy. Subsequently, the business interests of the country have been taking a needed rest, and anon, thoroughly recuperated from their prostrate condition, they will attain to something like their normal condition. Already, we discover a more cheerful and hopeful feeling, and, with magnificent crop prospects, the promises of the future are to be regarded as encouraging. For some time to come, there will naturally be few projects started to swamp the means of the hopeful and the careless, but we believe thoughtful and industrious men, in most of the walks of life, are about to have increased returns, and that we are entering upon times of moderate and reasonable prosperity. It is impossible to say what will be the eventual action of Congress in regard to the currency, but it is obvious that the tendency of free banking and a specific term for the extinction of the present irredeemable currency, including a gradual strengthening of the Treasury by a withdrawal of greenbacks upon the emission of bank notes. As Congress is now composed, however, we can scarcely hope for any action to harmonize the views of the two parties on this question, and it is not improbable that the session will close leaving the *status* of the currency unchanged."

In our naval store trade of the week there has been very little change for the better or worse. The export movement for the week foots up as follows: Coastwise and Foreign: 490 bales cotton, 2,407 casks spirits turpentine, 14,408 bbls rosin, against 2,376 casks spirits turpentine, 13,056 bbls rosin, and 180 bales cotton. The following synopsis is written of the market: ROSIN—There has scarcely been any change in the rosin market during the week. The bull movement continues to a certain extent, and they have purchased freely, all offered at the regular ruling prices. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has exhibited a slightly firmer feeling during the week. There was an advance to 36 cents, but the market receded on Wednesday to 35½ cents, but closes steady to-day at unchanged figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Another week has passed and still we have no change to note in the crude turpentine market. The receipts have improved slightly, but they are still insufficient to meet the wants of distillers. TAR—There has been a slight downward tendency in the market during the week, caused by a reaction in New York and slackening in the demand from the export trade. At the close the market remains steady. COTTON—For this staple the market continues to be governed entirely by the New York and Liverpool markets. A further decline in those markets has naturally settled upon our market. GRAIN—The grain market has also been quiet with a slight decline of quotations at the close. CORN—Very few cargo sales were made. There were only three or four arrivals, and of these the bulk of grain was placed in store. OATS—The stock is light as also the receipts, but the two combined are amply large to meet the wants. PEAS—There was a slight advance of peas since our last. The demand, however, is light and the receipts are amply large to supply the trade. ROUGH RICE is wanted and will sell at $1 25 to $1 40 ₱ bushel. DRY GOODS—The volume of business has been comparatively light during the week, but it is probably as large as could reasonably be expected, and the demand is chiefly in orders, although some merchants from the country are making second purchases or replenishing stocks with such articles as they require for the current trade. The general features of the market are unchanged, except as regards American, Allen and Sprague prints, large lines of which have been sold in New York at 8½ cents. These consisted chiefly of undesirable patterns of light colors, and were sold out rather than carry them over another season. The more salable styles of other marks are firm and generally pretty closely sold up, but anything of which there is an overstock it is probable will follow the lead of those above mentioned. Plain brown and bleached goods are steady and generally firm. MONEY—The banks have continued to gain in means, while the demand for money has not been larger than usual. The market is sluggish and rates of interest are unchang d.

The chief features of the market and the changes of prices of produce and merchandise for the week ending were as follows:

COTTON—The dullness and depression which characterized the latter part of the previous week has prevailed throughout the past week. There has been no speculative demand and the enquiry which existed was at prices which were not acceptable to holders, so that sales on the aggregate have been very small. At the close the New York market is quoted stronger and there is a general tendency to firmer prices here. The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	15 bales.
Saturday	15 "
Monday	16 "
Tuesday	7 "
Wednesday	7 "
Thursday	4 "
Total	1[illegible]1 bales,

against 135 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 21,853 bales, against 23,486 bales last week, 26,284 bales the previous week and 24,188 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,649,663 bales, against 3,410,987 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 238,676 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 20,775 bales, of which 16,723 were to Great Britian, none to France, and 3,052 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 316,237 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11½ cents.
Ordinary	13 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	16½ "
Strict Low Middling	16¾ "
Middling	17¼ "

ROSIN—Since our report of the market of the 29th ult. nothing very remarkable has transpired to call forth this article, but as it is our usual custom to give our readers all the information we can gather from week to week on the different markets, as a matter of duty to them, we place before them what has occurred of interest since our last. The rosin market has been very quiet and has moved slowly but steadily. Strained on spot has receded from $2 30 to $2 25. At the latter figures, however, the market has been firm and buyers have purchased all the large lots offered. For future delivery transactions have been small and very little interest has been taken in the forward months, the principal demand being for spot rosins. The supply of tonnage has increased during the week, and there is more accommodation to shippers. The receipts for the week were, however, larger than the exports and there is a slight increase of stock. At the Exchange this week there was a large attendance daily. Considerable sales were transacted on the floor, and these as reviewed with the condition of the market at different periods of the week were as follows: Friday, the first day we resume, the market opened firm for strained at $2 30 but the offerings were light and the sales were consequently small, being only 400 bbls. strained at $2 30 and 400 bbls. extra No. 1 Low Pale, Pale and extra pale $4@$4 50 and $5 per bbl. Saturday the market for strained continued steady with the same offers on the part of buyers as the previous day, but only light sales on account of parties holding to cover contracts. The sales reached 1,000 bbls. strained at $2 30 per bbl. Monday there was a slight reaction of feeling and the highest bids that could be drawn from buyers was $2 25. There were, however, sales of 600 bbls. good strained at $2 30 and 700 bbls. strained at $2 25 per bbl. Tuesday the market settled and became steady at $2 25, with sales of 500 bbls. strained at $2 25 per bbl. Wednesday the market continued steady. The previous day's figures were offered for all on the market, but sellers were demanding $2 30. There were sales of only 1,000 bbls. strained at $2 25 per bbl. To-day (Thursday) at the close of our report the market is quoted as being firm at $2 25 per bbl.

No. 1 and 2, Pale and Extra Pale—There has been some demand for all these grades. The former, however, were not offered to any extent, and for No. 2 the highest figures offered were strained quotations. The latter grades were in some enquiry and small sales were made at full quotations.

The receipts for the week, 15,195 bbls. against 10,521 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 4,674 bbls. The exports for the week, 10,408 bbls. against 13,056 bbls. for last week, show a decrease of 3,648 bbls. The stock in yard is 59,548 bbls. and afloat 4,119 bbls., against 55,018 bbls. in yard and 3,862 bbls. afloat for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$2 25
No. 2	2 30
Extra No. 2	2 35
Low No. 1	2 50
No. 1	3 00
Extra No. 1	3 75
Low Pale	3 85
Pale	4 50@5 00
Window Glass	5 00@6 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The Spirits Turpentine market varied from strong to weak during the entire week with slight fluctuations of prices, but no very material alteration from the figures of last week, the market opening and closing at 35½ cents. The receipts have increased very largely during the week and average now from 500 to 700 casks daily. The exports have been fair, but not equal to the receipts, and the stock has increased. To-day (Thursday) at noon the market closes quiet and steady at 35½ cents ₱ gallon for Southern packages.

The receipts for the week, 3,757 casks against 3,290 casks for last week, show an increase of 467 casks. The exports for the week, 2,407 casks against 2,376 casks for last week, show only a small increase. The stock in yard and afloat is 8,868 casks against 7,518 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	250 casks at	35½ cts	₱ gal.
Do	*25 "	" 35½	"
Saturday	70 "	" 36	"
Monday	250 "	" 36	"
Do	†100 "	" 37	"
Do	†100 "	" 37	"
Tuesday	245 "	" 35½	"
Wednesday	500 "	" 35½	"
Thursday	150 "	" 35½	"

*New York Casks.
†City Distilled.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market has been slow all the week, there being small receipts and only a fair demand. Prices have sustained no alteration, and the market closes quiet and steady to-day at $1 85 for Hard, $2 85 for Yellow Dip and $3 50 for Virgin.

The receipts for the week, 129 bbls against 898 bbls for last week, show an increase of 398 bbls. The exports for the week, 195 bbls, against 114 bbls for last week, show also a slight increase. The stock in yard is 1,695 bbls, against 1,063 bbls for last week. The following were the sales for the week:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	150	$1 85	$2 85	$3 50
Saturday	175	1 85	2 85	3 50
Monday	200	1 85	2 85	3 50
Tuesday	213	1 85	2 85	3 50
Wed'y	161	1 85	2 85	3 50
Thurs'y	172	1 85	2 85	3 50

TAR—Immediately subsequent to the close of last report there was observed a tendency of dullness, which followed the market into this week, and on the first day, there was a decline of 20 cents. Since then the market has ruled very quiet, the receipts being fully equal to the demand, and no disposition shown by exporters to purchase more than ordinary requirements. At the close to-day, the market is steady at $2 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week, 586 bbls, against 988 bbls, for last week, show a falling off of 402 bbls. The exports for the week 1,150 bbls. against 815 bbls for last week, show an increase of 335 bbls. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,161 bbls against 3,715 bbls for last week. The sales for week were as follows:

Friday	175 bbls	at $2 20	per bbl.
Do	100 "	2 00	"
Do	*100 "	2 10	"
Saturday	125 "	2 00	"
Monday	138 "	2 00	"
Tuesday	131 "	2 00	"
Wednesday	129 "	2 00	"
Thursday	150 "	2 00	"

GRAIN—The market has been quiet and unchanged during the past week and there are few new features to note. CORN—This quality of grain has received its usual attention. There has been a fair demand from the local consumptive and export trade, and the shipments, as well as sales for consumption were large. Only two cargoes were reported as arrivals during the week. These were placed on market and were sold at $1 02½ from vessel. The market for cargoes, however, is quoted quiet and easier at the close at $1 ₱ bushel. Several large lots are expected daily and the stock is now large. Store quotations have been steady and the market closes unchanged. The receipts for the week 1,523 bushels against 19,961 bushels for last week, show a decrease of 730 bushs, and from all sources were as follows: From Baltimore, 3,821 bushels; from New York, 1,871 bushels; from Hyde and eastern counties per Schooners, 5,214 bushels; per Schr John from New York, 2,500 bushels and per W. & Weldon Railroad 1,829 bushels. Yellow mixed and white sell from store at $1 10, $1 12½@$1 15 per bushel, highest figures including sacks. OATS.—There is a good stock of oats in market, and there is a very light demand at present. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 20 for white ₱ bushel. RICE.—The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 8½ to 8¾ cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 15 to $1 20 per bushel, including sacks.

PEANUTS—The peanut market continues to rule strong with a good demand for all offered at the quotations. It now seems pretty definitely settled that the crop of this year will not be as large as last by several thousand bushels and for this reason growers have been withholding their stock to a certain extent, from market, anticipating a further advance of prices. The receipts were readily taken by buyers at the following prices:

Ordinary	$1 70@2 80
Prime	2 10@2 15
Extra Prime	2 25@1 35
Fancy	2 40@2 60

FERTILIZERS—The busines done in fertilizers has been very small during the present spring months and very few of our merchants have dealt in them to a large extent. The stock in market is sufficiently large to meet the demands and the following are the rates asked to-day.

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; R. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm under favorable advices from the North and West and quotations have been steady during the week. The trade in bulk and boxed meats continues good and there is a large export movement to the country surrounding our market. For North Carolina and Virginia bacon there is only a moderate enquiry and the stock though light is sufficiently large to meet the wants of buyers. The following article on the western market is from the Cincinnati Price Current:

The course of trade in this line during the past week has been the reverse of that of the week preceding. This is accounted for partly by the natural reaction from the advance which tended to restrict consumptive orders, and partly by the general anticipation that the offerings would be large the last week of the month, when the deliveries on contracts came to be made, and consequently speculative buyers have been holding off. This has resulted in a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per llb on bulk meats and bacon, but mess pork and lard have been held very firmly, for stocks of these articles are concentrated in few hands and are so light as to be easily controlled, and although the demand for them has been small, scarcely more than what is required for current consumption—holders seem to have full confidence in values being sustained, with strong hopes of a further advance. The foreign exports from the seaboard ports were considerably less than for the corresponding week last year, and this has also had some influence in the downward turn, but there is a strong undertone to the market, and at even small concessions from current prices there are buyers for round lots of meats, for the confidence of the trade in the final outcome has not been shaken, but only a disposition exists to take advantage of the temporary decline to buy in at as low a price as possible.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 9@10 cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round and 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 8¼@8¾ cents for shoulders, 11¼@11¾ cents for sides, and 15½@16 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8¼ cents for shoulders and 10½ to 10¾ cents clear for rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The rates of foreign freights have advanced very materially since last report. Coastwise freights by steamers and sailing vessels are unchanged. The supply of tonnage is small and not equal to the current demand.

FOREIGN MARKETS By Cable.

LONDON, June 3—Noon.—Consols for money 92½ to 92⅝; for account 92½ to 92⅝. Bonds of 1865, old, 103⅜; forties, 104⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—Noon—Cotton tending down; uplands 8¾ to 8⅞d; Orleans 8⅞d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable in June, 8 5-16d; do, do, deliverable in July and August, 8 7-16d; do, do, deliverable in August and September, 8 9-16d; sales of Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable in June and July, 8 7-16.

Later—Cotton—Sales of uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable in June, 8 5-16d; do, do, deliverable in August and September, 8½d, Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow 38s.

Later—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—Evening—Cotton; sales of uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable in June and July, 8 5-16d.

Spirits Turpentine 29s to 29s 6d.

LONDON, June 3—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 28s 6d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

May 28—Schr John, Gabriel, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Ray, Dennis, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Lorenzo, Forman, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Minnie Ward, Bloodgood, Tar Landing, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Gold Leaf, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Herbert E., Mount, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Nor Barque Speed, Olsen, ——, R E Heide.

German Barque Mynheer, Tesnow, (53 days) Hamburg, E Peschau.

Schr Mary Farrow, Foss, Wiscasset, Me., G G Barker & Co.

Schr Iona, Coombs, Bangor, (14 days) B F Mitchell & Son.

Nor Brig Sibal, Hansen, Rotterdam, (65 days) R E Heide.

German Barque Anna, ——, Havana, (9 days) J R Blossom & Evans.

Schr C L Cobb, S'yron, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Ger Brig Dorothea, Fessen, Bremen, E Peschau & Westermann.

German Brig Atlantic, Herdan, Havana, J R Blossom & Evans.

Norwegian Barque Herdman, Schoffenberg, Sandy Hook, N Y, R E Heide.

Schr Baguduce, Cox, Worth & Worth.

Norwegian Barque Viking, Hansen, Hambuag, (52 days) R E Heide.

Schr Beulah Benton, Weeks, Fairfield, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Fairfield, Roberts, Fairfield, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr E Francis, Payne, Fairfield, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr William, Mason, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Carrie A Bentley, Butler, Philadelphia, C C R W Co.

Br Brig Courtnay, Lemswood, Teneriffe, R E Heide.

Schr Ray, Dennis, Slough Point, Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

June 3—German Barque Hermann Helmrich, Oesterreich, Liverpool, E Peschau & Westerman.

Norwegian Brig Alkor, Ericksen, Hamburg, R E Heide.

Steamship Regulator, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

May 28—Schr Lottie Ames, Nash, Boston and Kennebunkport, Me., G G Barker & Co.

Brig Mariposa, Milton, Demerara, G G Barker & Co.

May 29—Schr N J Miller, Pinkham, Boston, O G Parsley, Sr.

Norwegian Brig Express, Haagesen, London, J R Blossom & Evans.

Steamship Benefactor, ——, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Wm S Scull, Barrett, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell, cargo by Williams & Murchison.

Schr Herbert E Mount, New York, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Boston and Kennebunkport—Schr Lottie Ames—91,000 feet lumber, 500 bbls tar, 242 do rosin, 100 do pitch, 90 casks spirits turpentine, 4 cases wine, 2 bbls hominy.

Boston—Schr N J Pinkham—84,701 feet ship stuff.

New York—Steamship Benefactor—2,748 bbls rosin, 194 do crude turpentine, 600 do tar, 225 casks spirits turpentine, 175 bales cotton, 70 bbls potatoes, 47 tierces rice, 600 bushels peanuts, 1 pkg mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley—200 bbls rosin, 100 casks spirits turpentine, 20 bales cotton.

New York—Schr W S Scull—3,500 bbls rosin.

Schr John—3,750 bbls rosin.

New York—Schr Herbert E—3,200 bbls rosin.

FOREIGN.

London—Norwegian Brig Express—1,673 casks spirits turpentine, 500 bbls rosin.

Demerara—Brig Mariposa—192,483 feet lumber.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 5, 1874.

REMARKS.—We respectfully ask Consignees, Consuls, Captains and owners, to notify us of any change of vessel while in port.

BRIGS.

Alkor, Ericksen, dis, R E Heide

Courtnay, Lemswood, dis, R E Heide.

Atlantic, Herdan, dis, J R Blossom & Evans.

Dorothea, Fessen, dis, E Peschau & Westerman.

Sibal, Hansen, Rotterdam, dis, Williams & Murchison

Mira, Gundersen, dis, G G Barker & Co

Victor, Muller, dis, Williams & Murchison

Diana, ——, dis, J R Blossom & Evans.

BARQUES.

Hermann Helmreich, Oesterreich, dis, E Peschau & Westermann.

Herdman, Schoffenberg, dis, R E Heide.

Mynheer, Tesnow, dis, E Peschau

Anna, ——, Havana, dis, J R Blossom & Evans

Felicitas, Kuhl, dis, E Peschau.

Amazon, Neilsen, dis, J R Blossom & Evans.

Eldorado, Gundersen, dis, R E Heide

SCHOONERS

Regulator, Jones, dis, Williams & Murchison

Carrie A Bentley, Butler, dis C C R W Co.

Baguduce, Cox, dis, Worth & Worth.

Tarry Not, Dalbow, dis, Harris & Howell,

Nellie Grant, Jordan, dis, Harriss & Howell

Mary Farrow, Foss, dis, G G Barker & Co

Iona, Coombs, dis, B F Mitchell & Son

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

BREMEN.

Ger Barque Sebastian, Bach, sld May 17

BALTIMORE.

Schr J H Stickney, Forks, cld May 15

ANTWERP.

Emanuel, Tobiassen, sld April 19

BANGOR.

Schr Iona, Coombs, cld May 5

NEW YORK.

Barque Dever, Stephens, cld May 2

GRAVESEND.

Lady Douglass, Goddard, sld Feb 21

BERMUDA.

Br Brig Coronella, sld Dec 11

LONDON.

Montag Stromstadt, ent out March 12

MARRIED.

In this city, on the evening of 26th May, 1874, by Rev. J. C. Hiden, Mr. W. F. CORBETT, of this city, to Miss M. M. NETTLES, of Timmonsville, S. C.

On the 27th of May, at "Rockrose," the residence of the bride's uncle, W. L. S. Townshend, Annapolis Junction, by the Rev. Dr. McKenney, Mr. W. H. BAKER, of Winchester, Va., to Miss MOLLIE R. PIERCE, of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 31st ult., at 2 o'clock, JAMES H. BELL, aged 28 years.

In this city on Thursday, May 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARIA MOIT HOSKINS,

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, ARMAND JOHN DeROSSET, aged 10 years, child of Col. Wm. L. and Lizzie N. DeRosset.

White Sulphur Springs,

CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

This celebrated Watering Place, 65 miles west of Salisbury, near the Western N. C. Railroad, will be opened for visitors 1st June.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health-restoring properties of their waters, render these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. It is the best and most extensive fitted up

Watering Place in the State.

Can accommodate 300 persons.

Good Band of Music, Ten-Pin Alley, Billiard Table, and a supply of Ice.

Omnibus will be at Hickory Station on the Western N. C. Railroad, for passengers on the arrival of every train.

Board $35 per month. Deductions for Families; half price for children and servants.

DR. E. O. ELLIOTT, Proprietor.

june 5 134-d2t&w1t

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in **small or large lots, at importers' prices**, by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering **Genuine Peruvian Guano** to consumers at **any accessible port or railway station in the country**. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,
No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & Co., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.

MOSES TAYLOR, Presid't National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.

J. C. TRACY, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 26½ Broadway, New York.

may 12 113-d&w10m

Bacon and Pork.

75 BOXES D. S. SIDES,
50 " Smoked Sides,
50 " Smoked Sides & D. S. Shoulders,
125 Barrels Pork,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 4 163

Hoop Iron, Glue, Nails, &c.

1,000 Bundles Hoop Iron,
2.5 Barrels Glue,
300 Kegs Nails,
25 Barrels Bungs,
200 Packages Rivets,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS

june 4 133

Molasses! Molasses!

100 Hhds. Clayed Cuba and Muscovado Molasses,
25 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 4 133

Peaches, Tomatoes, Schnapps, Pickles.

25 Cases (2 and 3 lb.) Fresh Peaches,
200 " Brandy Peaches,
25 " Tomatoes,
1.5 " Schnapps,
225 " Pickles,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

june 4 133

Summer Reading!

The Thistle Edition of the Waverly Novels.
Sea Gift, by E. W. Fuller.
Lady Anna; John Worthington's Name;
A Fast Life;
A Daughter of Bohemia;
Lottie Darling;
Through Fire and Water;
Colonel Dacre; No Intentions;
The Blue Ribbon;
Her Face Was Her Fortune, &c., &c., at the
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june 4 133

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Dead Locks, Closet Locks, Store Door Locks and Cabinet Locks, all of the best make. Hinges of all descriptions, Screws, Night Latches, Wardrobe and Hat and Coat Hooks, Sash Fastners in endless variety; Blind Hinges and Fastners, and everything needed in the building of a house from one to twenty rooms, at

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38 North Front Street.

may 31 39

To our Friends and Customers in the City.

We respectfully ask, in behalf of our clerks, and ourselves, that you will please notice the fact that during the Summer months all the stores are to be closed at the ringing of the Evening Bell (7 o'clock) from and after Monday, 1st June, and send us your orders early enough in the day to enable us to fill them before that time.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
Family Groceries,
5 & 7 North Front St.

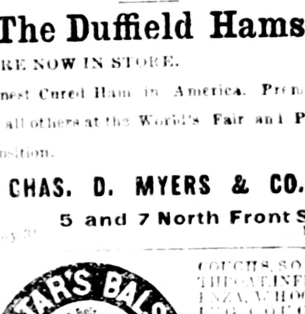
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may 30 159



COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, [illegible] Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Manufacturers' Agents for Eastern South, and North Carolina.

SUB-AGENTS:

L. H. DeROSSET, Monroe; JNO. N. McCALL, Lilesville, Anson County,

june 5-D&Wtf Liberal Discounts to Merchants.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

The Raleigh post office sends off an average of 1,500 letters per day.

A Dr. Cross, of Canada, is in Charlotte for the purpose of buying a large tract of land to settle a colony of Cadadians.

Cotton in the Raleigh section is looking remarkably well. The chopping out season will be in full blast next week.

The Winston Sentinel says: During a fight last week John Beard, aged fifteen, was stabbed severely by John Kester, aged about the same.

Hon. J. M, Leach publishes a letter declining to be again a candidate for Congress. We shall hereafter publish extracts from his very fine letter.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that the residence of Mr. Wm. A. Hardy, of Greene county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last while the family were gone to LaGrange to the Conference. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Marc Erwin, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, of Asheville, and Gen. E. R. Hampton, Clerk of the Federal Court at that place, have resigned, unwilling to obey the orders of Judges Dick and Settle and the "Greensboro Ring," to vote for Plato Durham for Congress. It is said that Gen. Hampton will run for Congress as an Independent Republican.

The Newbernian says: We notice that large shipments of sea-turtles, through the Pioneer Transportation Company, are being made to Norfolk by our Beaufort dealers, and that the Norfolk steamers, upon leaving this port, are well freighted with this marine delicacy for the Northern market. The largest of the number shipped yesterday weighed 144 pounds.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A Convention of the Conservative citizens of Wayne county is called to meet in Goldsboro on Monday, June 15th, for the purpose of organizing for the campaign in accordance with the plan of organization recommended by the State Executive Committee. Also to appoint delegates to the Senatorial District Convention, and to set a day for the county nominating Convention.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: In the "White Church" Cemetery, the oldest burial ground at Lincolnton, are two very old graves. The stones, made of common granite, though much worn by time, still bear the following legible inscriptions:

"In memory of Mary — Summerow; died October 24, 1722. Aged 72 years."

"In memory of Henry Summerow; died December 1st, 1722. Aged 76 years."

The Raleigh Crescent says: Dr. Mills, the Master of the State Grange, has ordered the appointment of the following additional delegates to the Agricultural Congress at Atlanta on the 3d of June: L. J. Haughton, Chatham county; J. W. Purdie, Bladen; Jonathan Evans, Cumberland; N. S. Stewart, Harnett; H. C. Fladger, Anson; J. M. McKimmon, Robeson; John L. Bridgers, Edgecombe; Dr. W. J. Jones, Greene; M. J. Battle, Edgecombe; J. E. N[illegible], Newbern.

The Raleigh News says: A friend just arrived in the city from the volcanic regions report all quiet at Bald and Stone mountains; no serious rumblings having occurred in the past ten days. He furthermore reports the fact that the prayer meetings have been suspended and the mountaineers have returned to their cornfields and pea patches. It is to be hoped that "Old Baldy" will keep quiet long enough at least to allow the people to "lay by" their crop.

The Raleigh News says: We were shown yesterday, by Col. Geo. Little, a nugget of gold weighing 21 grains, that was found on the farm of a gentleman living in one of the border counties of the South Carolina line. The gold is about the same in quality as other North Carolina gold, and from the written statement of the gentleman, is plentiful in the section from which this specimen came. For reasons best known to himself he did not state the county where these new mines have been discovered, but if his present operations and experiments prove successful the location, etc., will soon be made public.

The Charlotte Observer says: We learn from a gentleman who is just from Morganton, that, at the Convention of the Conservative party of the 8th Congressional District, held in Asheville on Saturday last, to nominate a candidates for Congress, Hon. Rob't B. Vance, of Buncombe, was unanimously re-nominated on first ballot.—Every county was represented save Cleveland. The meeting was presided over by Col. John D. Hyman and the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Patton, of Asheville, put Gen. Vance in nomination, and he was at once re-nominated by acclamation amid great applause. Cheering news concerning the prospects of the party come to us from the West.

The Raleigh News says: A prominent railroad official on yesterday applied at the Treasury department with $810,000 in certain railroad bonds, wherewith to settle a law suit, now pending between the State of North Carolina and said road, the official stating, "I now offer you the principal and interest of the debt, and if you refuse to receive it I notify you I'll pay no more interest." The Treasurer being absent, the railroader was met by the elegantly attired teller, who replied from beneath the walls of his milk-white beaver, in the language of Toodles, "It's against my interest to take so much principal," whereupon the railroader replied, "And it's against my principle to pay so much interest." The matter is yet unsettled.

The Washington (N. C.) Express gives the following account of the difficulty experienced by C. L. Cobb in obtaining a renomination for Congress. Says the Express:

"At the Convention of the Radical party of the First Congressional District and Second Senatorial District held in Plymouth, on Thursday, C. L. Cobb was nominated for Congress, S. T. Carrow and A. A. Crookston for the Senate. The Convention was assembled for two or three days on account of the delay caused by the disorderly crowd. Pistols and knives were drawn, and a general riot was barely suppressed, and quite a row would have taken place but for the Sheriff calling out his militia and stationing a guard around the court house. A few managed to [illegible] sober enough to give an account [illegible]."

The H[illegible] Press says: It is seldom in our country that we have to record so horrible an accident as the following: Mr. Aloah Metlock, living on Duck Creek, in Caldwell county, was out in a new ground with his wife, having left three children at their house, aged respectively 3 and 2 years old, and the youngest an infant only two weeks old. The attention of the parents was attracted by hearing the screams of children. When they reached the house their boy (two years old) was standing in the door with the flames crackling over his head, a solid mass of fire. He was snatched from the flames but alas! too late. His injuries were such that he dropped dead in a few minutes. The poor little helpless infant was burned to a crisp. The oldest child escaped. She says the fire was occasioned by the second child taking a torch from the fire to burn the cat and thus set fire to the bed.

Indignation Meeting.

The congregation of St. Thomas' Catholic Church, held an indignation meeting on Friday evening, May 29th, to protest against the offensive charge upon auricular confession delivered by the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, in the Protestant Episcopal Convention held in Wilmington, on the morning of May 23d, 1874.

The meeting was called to order, after which, the offensive charge, above referred to, was read.

Comments were made and resolutions drawn up, condemning the said charge as a reflection upon the character of the Catholics of this city, State, and world at large, in the practice of their religion, and fitting to be denounced; as two thousand copies of the same offensive charge have been ordered to be distributed throughout the State.

The Pastor, the Reverend Father Gross, was called upon to address the congregation, on the subject of the "Sacrament of Penance". He spoke in substance as follows:

My dear and justly indignant People:—Let me say to you; sooner might one attempt to defile the very rays of the Sun with filth, as to attempt to defile by aspersion the divine light of Catholic Faith shed on earth. Having arrived only within this week from Raleigh and read the subject of your and my own just indignation, and whilst I feel myself unprepared to do justice in argument to this great Sacrament of Penance; yet I must give you and others an account of the "Faith that is within us;" knowing full well that even one pebble of Catholic Truth is powerful enough to overthrow any adversary, though he were clothed in the armor of a Goliath. Many persons cannot understand why Catholics go to Confession for the remission of sins, because they do not apprehend the true form of Government of the Catholic Church. Catholics claim their Church to be the only Church founded by Jesus Christ forever; and that this Church was established by Him upon certain fixed principles of government: a government with a head, with power, with divine laws, with a divine Commission to teach the same to the end of the world. If the Catholic Church be thus considered as a visible spiritual kingdom, it will not appear strange that she should claim the power of forgiving spiritual offenses or sins. Christ, Our Lord, first made to the Apostles the promise of establishing this His Kingdom upon earth and of giving it to them and their legitimate successors, "Fear not little flock, it hath pleased your Heavenly Father to give you a Kingdom"—a visible, spiritual Kingdom upon earth. He further [illegible] to appoint one among them as President or visible head, and [illegible] to Simon Peter: "Thou art a rock, and on this rock I will build my Church," and "I will give to thee the Keys of the Kingdom of God." These promises of Christ, of establishing His Church as an indestructible visible Kingdom, were a confirmation of the Jewish prophecies concerning Christ and His Kingdom on earth. After His resurrection, our Savior makes good these promises. He established His Church, His Kingdom. He organizes it. He appoints the visible head in His absence. To the same Simon Peter He now gives the supremacy of the Apostolate, and three times does the Lord commission Peter to feed His sheep and His lambs, that is, to be the chief pastor of His visible Church: "Peter, lovest thou me more than these? [illegible] feed my sheep, feed my lambs." Thus Simon Peter was to be the visible rock of the Invisible Rock, Christ; the visible chief [illegible] representing the invisible [illegible], Christ; the visible Master in the place of the invisible Lord, Christ; appointed to hold the Keys of His Kingdom, to govern His Church and "to confirm the faith of His brethren."

Christ imparts to His kingdom power, as no government whatever can exist without power. "All the power which I have before my Father I give you." "Go forth, teach all nations;" "baptize [illegible]" for the remission of sins; acts 1.38. They were also to forgive sins committed after baptism. For even as Son of Man, Jesus Christ had received this power of forgiving sins. For at the curing of the Paralytic, when the impious Pharisees had thoughts of blasphemy and said within themselves; "who can forgive sins but God only." Jesus answered: "that ye may know that the Son of Man hath *power on earth* to forgive sins, (He saith to the man sick of the palsy) I say to thee, Rise take up thy bed;" and he went away, "glorifying God." Luke V. 21, 23, 24. Now, on the very day of his resurrection, He said to the Apostles: "As my Father hath sent me, I also send you." John XX., 21. Consequently with the same powers that I as man am sent by my Father, I also send you as my substitutes, as pastors of my Church. And that there might be no doubt that in these words, He included the power of forgiving sins, aye, to show them that this power was particularly included in them, He immediately "breathed upon them and said, Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained." John XX, 22. Thus the Apostles were appointed to continue the work He had inaugurated, of teaching all truth and of forgiving sins. "And I am with you all days to the consummation of the world." Thus were the Apostles to live to the end of the world, in their legitimate successors, transmitting their orders and mission, and powers to them: as for example in our Republic, Washington and his co-magistrates live in their successors and in the transmission of their powers. It is thus certain from Scripture, that the power of forgiving sins was given to the church, and if given, was granted to be exercised as long as the church was to remain on earth, to the end of time.

This power of forgiving or retaining sins, according to the disposition of the sinner, is thus the delegated power of God to the ministers of His church, who are merely His servants in its exercise. The power of forgiving sins by the ministers of Christ's Church, necessarily supposes the knowledge of the existence of grievous sins in the individual to be pardoned: and this knowledge is obtained by his confession, whether made in secret or publicly. The confession of sins is of Divine commandment, both in the old and new law. In the New Testament we read, "If we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." This Divine commandment of confession of sins answers well to the Divine gift of forgiving or retaining sins, imparted to the Apostles. They were not to forgive or retain at random. Hence the Divine precept of confession. Hence confession of sins was not to be made in secret to God only, but to the Apostles and to their successors, to whom Christ left such power. Confession then, to the ministers of God's Church, is Scriptural. Thus we read "that many of them that believed came, confessing their sins and declaring their deeds." That is many of those who had previously embraced the Faith, who had been baptized and had sinned, came, confessing their deeds to the Apostles, as holding the power of God to forgive them. (See Acts xix. 18. Dr. Kenrick.) But whether this confession of sins was made in public or private, it has always been considered as of necessary obligation in order to obtain forgiveness by the absolution of the priest of God. Thus St. Paul says: "God hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation and He hath placed in us the word of reconciliation. We are therefore Ambassadors for Christ," 2 Cor. v. 18. In the words of this verse, the Apostle declares, that whereas, God through the merits of Jesus Christ, reconciled the world to himself, he was pleasd to appoint the Apostles and their successors in office, to be the ministers of this reconciliation. Hence it follows that if the Pastors of God's Church be the ministers of our reconciliation with God, if the word of reconciliation, the power of pronouncing sentence of absolution upon us, be placed in them, it is by their ministry and through the confession of sins to them, we ordinarily obtain this reconciliation. And as the early Christians went to the Apostles, "confessing their sins" so we do now to their legitimate successors; and are exhorted thereunto by St. John, "Confess your sins," "For if we say, we have no sin, we deceive ourselves." "If we confess our sins, God is faithful to forgive our sins." The condition is confession, and to whom? To those whom Christ sent with his powers to the end of the world, and to whom he said: "Whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them." For the Apostle could not think any one so silly as to refuse to say in secret to God, that he was a sinner. We hear it repeatedly said auricular or private confession was not heard of in the first and second centuries. Suppose it to be so. Do those who say so, tell us the reason why private confession is not so much as mentioned. The reason is that instead of private, we hear a great deal more of *public* confession and made to the Apostles. For the sinner was obliged to manifest his crimes in the presence of the whole church and undergo a severe penance in consequence of them. And those who are such sticklers for antiquity on this head and dislike auricular confession should surely take antiquity to its extent; and if they reject ours, why not adopt the other practice of public confession of sins, as consistent with the usages of the ancient Church. But in a word, what is the fact. It is this: Confession of sins to God's ministers is of Divine precept, yet, whether this Confession be public or private, is altogether a matter of church discipline. See Cardinal Wiseman's lectures. The practice of confession of sins to God's ministers for absolution is of an apostolic age, as we also see from the Apostolic Penitentiary with its canons: And a practice not only of public, but of private confession to the successors of the apostles holding "the word of reconciliation;" as is evident from the IV Lateran Council in the year 1213; from the Greek Schismatics practicing the same, 1054; from the Council Caballonensis, laying down rules for confession in the year 813; from the practice of St. Eligius and others, in the year 659, Fleury's history 1.37-1.38; from St. Basil, the Great Oriental Doctor of the year 329; "in the confession of sins, "he writes," the same method must be observed as in laying open the infirmaties of the body. For as these are not rashly communicated to every one, but to those only who understand by what method they may be cured, so the confession of sins must be made to such persons as have the power to apply a remedy,—necessarily our sins must be confessed to those to whom has been committed the dispensation of the mysteries of God." In reg. Brev. p 516; from the letter of St. Leo in the year 439 to the Bishops of Campania: "There shall be no declaration of *all* kinds of sins given in writing and publicly read; for it is enough that the guilt of the conscience be made known to the priest by a private confession:" Ep. cxxxvi p 719; from the historian Paulinus of Milan in his life of St. Ambrose, who tells us of the devout manner in which the saint heard private confessions; from St. Chryrostom, Oriental Doctor, year 407, "to the priests is given a power which God would not give, either to angels or archangels; in so much that what the priests do below, God ratifies above; and the Master confirms the sentence of the servants"—Ep. on priesthood, B. 3; and so on with all the fathers of the Church, the reading of whose Apostolic writings must lead the earnest enquirer to that Catholic Faith and its practices which on their perusal a Manning, a Newman, an Oakley and a Faber have embraced in England. Besides, all monuments of antiquity clearly show that the confession of sins to God's minister in public or private, has been universally received and practiced through the Christian Church in all countries and in all ages, nor is it possible to assign any other beginning to it than that of Christianity itself. Though confession of sins in private be an ancient and general usage of the Church, yet the *public* confession still exists and is required by the Catholic Church, and is made before the congregation for the reparation of some very scandalous sin. The millions of devout Catholic families in every country are witnesses to the holiness of the Divine Institution of Confession of Sins, and an illustrious example of a whole nation practicing frequent confession and under the counsel of their clergy is the Irish people whose purity of morals is known to the whole world. God only knows how many evils which the laws of man could never rectify have been remedied—how many calumnies repaired, how many restitutions of money have been made by the means of this Sacrament of Confession. All Catholics know and feel that true sorrow and purpose of amendment must accompany confession of sins; and if we have wronged our neighbor in name or goods, we must first make all possible reparation. Otherwise we shall be like those whom Our Lord on Earth would not, and the Apostles could not cure, because they did not approach with suitable dispositions of faith, &c. In conclusion let Christian forbearance and sentiments of chairty actuate you in word and action, and remember that you are the children of that Ancient Catholic Church, whose life on earth, is to suffer contradiction and to walk in the way of the cross of Him who founded Her.

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and say all manner of evil things against you, untruly for my namesake, rejoice and be glad: for your reward is great Heaven."

A letter from the Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., was read and wherein he expressed his determination to take up the offensive charge and answer it formally.

[SUNDAY READING.]

The Former Days Better than These.

The swarm of would-be philosophers, whose existence seems to have been brought about and nourished by the excitement of the times, constitutes one of the most noticeable phenomena of our day. Human nature is seldom more completely displayed in its imperfections, its liability to err, its superficiality, than in the class of people who, taking for granted the *existence* of certain effects or phenomena, go diligently, though not always wisely, to work to explain their causes.—Leaving out of view the paramount importance of first settling the fact of the existence of certain evils in society, they spend their time, talents and labor in learned discussions of the causes of the evils. They very devoutly believe in the Virgilian maxim that *he is happy who knows the causes of things*, whether the things themselves really exist or not.

A somewhat curious instance of this sort of philosophical speculation is said to have occurred among the *savans* of Europe. The following question had been proposed (probably by some wag) for the consideration of some learned philosophers: "Why is it that a tub perfectly full of water will not be made to overflow by the introduction of a live fish?" The question was too much for the wisdom of the wise. It was given up in dispair by many; but finally it was proposed to a man who had much of the practical in his mental structure. Said he. "Let's try try it." A vessel was brought, filled to the brim, and a live fish procured and thrown in; when to the chagrin of the wiseacre, and no doubt to the amusement of the waggish propounder of the question, the water *splashed out*. This story, though certainly old, and probably fabulous, illustrates the character of much of the speculation of our day, and especially of the speculation which concerns itself about the causes of the vast and terrilble deteriorations which, it is assumed, our morals have undergone within the last ten years.

That war is a great evil, we do not mean to deny; that peace is a blessing greatly to be desired, and earnestly to be prayed for, we do not now controvert; but we cannot sympathize with the doleful philosophy which we hear at every street-corner, read in many newspapers (especially the religious ones) listen to from too many pulpits, and find in everybody's mouth—the theory that condemns the present time as the most corrupt, vicious and demoralizing that our land has ever seen; which denounces the days as degenerate, the country as ruined, and society as altogether given over to moral disorganization; and all on account of the war.

Before people undertake to account for such a state of things, let them have sure ground for believing that it actually exists. Few things demoralize a man more than does the general assumption that he is already demoralized, and thus it is possible in this direction, to do *mischievous foul sin in chiding sin*. It is a remarkably honest man who is more honest than he knows he is expected to be, and what is true of individuals is, in this matter, equally true of communities. The moral power of a healthy public opinion, and of the knowledge that such public opinion does exist, exercises over the average man an influence which society can ill afford to weaken, or to ignore. Over the criminal, and the outcast of society, and over the large class which fills the space between these and the thoroughly honest man, it is *the* controlling influence, and even over the very best specimens of the human race, its influence is not to be set at naught without peril to the individual, if not to the mass of society.

Hence we frequently find it true, that the most scathing denunciations of the demoralization of society come from the most thoroughly unprincipled men. It is not pleasant for the scoundrel to feel that he is constantly surrounded by honest men, and hence he will be glad to impeach society at large as a grand swindling corporation, and thus apply to his conscience the salvo, that he is only robbing the robbers, and that he is no worse than his neighbors. Few libertines believe, or profess to believe in the purity of woman, or in the conjugal fidelity of man. To believe in these would be a source of constant self-reproach, and of inevitable self-condemnation.

For reasons of this character, we think it incumbent upon the critic of the morals of a community, or of society at large, to make out a perfectly clear case as to *fact*, before he proceeds to moralizing about *causes*; and we insist that the moralist who fails to follow this order in his investigations, is running a serious risk of damaging the cause of practical morality. Why assign the war, or anything else as the cause of effects whose very existence is problematical, or of the extent of whose existence there is, to say the least, little hope of a correct estimate with our light and our experience. The material for making up a fair decision is not at hand; and even if it were, few minds are in a sufficiently *historical frame* to sum up the evidence and pronounce an accurate judgement.

This spirit of depression has become a gigantic evil in our churches and an intolerable nuisance to society; and it is all the worse when we consider as a reflecting man ought to do, that there is really no adequate reason for it. It will hardly benefit any body, and has already been disastrously discouraging to many. No man need die but once; yet some people *die a thousand deaths in fearing one*. Do not talk mournfully at a sick bed, even if the patient *is* very ill; and if he is *not*, then remember that your long face and gloomy words may make him so.

If you have utterly lost heart, then quit the field; but don't make the hearts of your brethren to faint even as your own heart. If you can encourage *one weary man* to hold up his head and manfully face the trials of the day, for the love of heaven *do it*. But if you cannot conscientiously do this, then stand aside. We want no funeral dirges in a hand to hand battle.

J. P. H[illegible].

Wilmington, N. C.

Look Out for the Drought this Summer

We may look out for drought every season, and shall seldom look altogether in vain, but the present spring, up to this time, has, in most parts of the country, been marked by frequent rains, and a wet spring is likely to be followed by a dry summer. "What can we do about it?" you ask. Keep the soil well stirred, and our crops vigorous by clean cultivation. If our lands were properly prepared before planting, we have the means in our hands of protecting our crops against all moderate droughts. The bad farmer suffers every year, either from drought or from too much moisture, and generally from both. Such "bad luck" is sure to follow him, from year to year, till he shall mend his ways and learn a more rational system of farming.—*Rural Carolinian.*

E. D. Davidson, of Charlotte, announces himself as an independent farmer's candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, "knowing no party and acknowledging no affiliation with any party."

"The name of Cpt. S. T. Williams, says the Rocky Mount Mail, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress from this District, but he has declined to allow his name to go before the Convention, and has so instructed his friends in this District who have approached him on the subject. His name was first brought forward by the Oxford Herald and endorsed by the Mail and several other papers in the District. Having canvassed the District against the infamous Deweese, at a time when there was no hope of an election, and having at no time relaxed his efforts to advance the principles of the Democratic party, we still believe that Capt. Williams is entitled to the nomination, and is in every way fitted for the position; but as he has positively declined to allow his name to go before the Convetion, we submit with the best grace possible and will go for the next best and strongest man."

The Raleigh News says: John Nichols, Esq., Grand Master of Masons, has issued a dispensation for the establishment of a Lodge at Hickory, Catawba county, to be called Hickory Lodge, with Rev. J. C. Hartsell, Master. There are several applications for dispensations for new Lodges from different sections of the State awaiting the final action of the Grand Master, which will be taken when the papers are sent up in regular form. Five Lodges have been established under dispensations since the commencement of the present Masonic year. We were shown yesterday a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, held in Raleigh, December 10th, 1801. The Hon. John Louis Taylor, afterwards Chief Justice of N. C., was the Grand Master; Maj. Gen. Montford Stokes, D. G. M.; Hon. John Hall, G S W.; Robert Cochran, G. J. W.; Robert Williams, G. S.; Wm. Boylan, G. T. Twenty-two Lodges were represented out of the thirty-five then in existence. At present there are 250 Lodges in active operation.

The Vendome column will be entirely reconstructed by the anniversary of its destruction. The bas-relief No. 5 has just been laid, leaving only four more spirals to be added, with the cappedment and statue.

The people of Alabama propose to dodge mixed schools by the direct distribution of the funds to parents, regardless of color. This of course would abolish public schools, and leave the parents free to choose whatever private institution they please.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "Even the partisan press, which had swallowed everything labelled 'Administration,' as easily as the young man in Paris swallowed a fork, feared for its digestion when it contemplated the figure cut by Mr. Richardson in the Sanborn business."

A heavy drain is now being made on this country by the Bank of France, the latter having decided to resume specie payment. For several months this bank has been drawing gold from London, and to fill the vacuum thus occasioned the Bank of England is now drawing gold from New York at the rate of two or three million dollars per week. This does not look at all favorable to the resumption of specie payment in this country.

Mr. Edward Sartoris, the father of the young man who is now President Grant's son-in-law, is an ex-member of Parliament, and resides upon a fine estate in Hampshire. His family came origihally from Sardinia, where they were ever so many years ago expelled because they were Huguenots. Young Sartoris is twenty-three years old. His elder brother was killed last year by a fall from his horse. There is an only sister, who is married and living in England.

It seems that the reconstructed statutes of Arkansas make treason against the State a capital offence. At least Baxter says so, and expresses the opinion that Brooks and a few others will show prudence by emigrating while it is yet called to-day. If they should be arrested and convicted presently he could do nothing for them, since he does not possess the right to pardon; the law would have to take its course. He isn't going to order them out of the State, but he forsees "very serious consequences" if they stay.

The Washington *Republican* sounds the key-note of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents by the United States Government. It says that Congress will soon empower or direct as the case may be, the Executive authority of the government to take some steps which will accord to the revolutionists on the island a significant recognition. As this policy will doubtless be a popular one, there is little doubt but that the Republican party is looking to it as the battle cry in the next Presidential election, with the hope that it would help to strengthen its ranks.

One of the most remarkable sales of blooded stock ever held in this country, took place at Dexter Park, near Chicago, on Thursday, being that of the celebrated Lindell herd of short-horns, belonging to Hon. W. S. King, of Minneapolis. Fifty-eight cows and twenty one bulls were sold, the former aggregating $101,615, and the latter $25,375, being an average of $1,982 each for bulls. Buyers were present from every part of the United States, from Canada, and one, Mr. George Robbins, from England, who made the most notable purchase of the day, that of the bull, Dake of Hillhurst, for which he paid $14,000.

Don't be Discouraged.

Suppose you *have* "tried fifty remedies" and received no benefit, is there therefore "no balm in Gilead?" Verily there is. Your liver may be congested, your stomach half paralyzed, your nerves quivering, your muscles knotted with torture, your bowels constricted, your lungs diseased, your blood full of impurities—yet in one week after commencing a course of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters you will feel like a new creature. 4w

COL. WADDELL'S CANVASS.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, candidate for Congress, will address the citizens at the following times and places:

June 1[illegible], Wednesday—Portsmouth, Carteret county.
June 1[illegible], Friday—Sanders' Store, Carteret county.
June 20th, Saturday—Newport, Carteret Co.
June 15th, Monday—Richlands, Onslow Co.
June 16th, Tuesday—Jacksonville, Onslow county.
June 18th, Thursday—Ward's Mill, Onslow county.
June 22d, Monday—Kenansville, Duplin Co.
June 23d, Tuesday—Warsaw, Duplin Co.
June 24th, Wednesday—Faison's Duplin Co.
June 25th, Thursday—Clinton, Sampson Co.
June 26th, Friday—McDaniel's X Roads, Sampson county.
June 27th, Saturday—Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county.
June 29th, Monday—Fayetteville, Cumberland county.
June 30th, Tuesday—Manchester, Cumberland county.
July 2d, Thursday—Jonesboro, Moore Co.
July 3d, Friday—Carthage, Moore Co.
July 4th, Saturday—Carter's Mills, Moore county.
July 6th, Monday—Harrington P. O., Harnett county.
July 7th, Tuesday—Lillington, Harnett Co.
July 8th, Wednesday—Aversboro, Harnett county.
July 11th, Saturday—"The Hollow," Bladen county.
July 13th, Monday—Elizabethtown, Bladen county.
July 14th, Tuesday—Dalton, Bladen county.
July 15th, Wednesday—Brinkley's, Brunswick county.
July 16th, Thursday—Whiteville, Columbus county.
July 17th, Friday—Williams', Columbus Co.
July 20th, Monday—Iron Hill, Columbus Co.
July 22d, Wednesday—Shallotte, Brunswick county.

Other appointments, as desired, will be hereafter made.
D&W tf.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere, and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

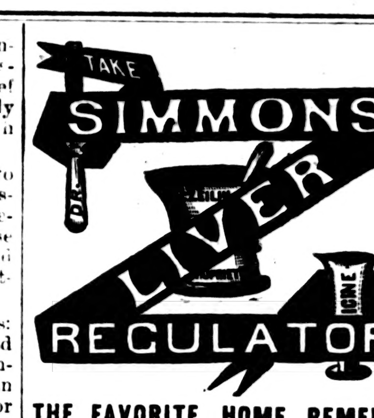
"Horse-Men and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

The Glitter of White Teeth—Beautified by Fragrant Sozodont, behind a dark mustache, makes sad havoc with the ladies, and teeth thus impearled, in the mouth of a pretty girl, are fatal to the peace of bachelors.

To All, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may 15-1m

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is officinal and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA. Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
jan 31 d&w-27

$.300,000

Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.
OF 50,000 NUMBERS
DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,[illegible] Prizes, amounting to $[illegible]. Draws every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Managers,
Post Office Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.
april 9 d&w1y-eod



GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

[illegible] SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Saturday, July 4th, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold!

One prize $5,000 in Silver
Five Prizes $1,000 } Greenbacks
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each!
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Number of Gifts, 10,000! Tickets limited to [illegible],000!

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O
april 28 101-d&w.

Spirit Casks-Spirit Casks

500 STANDARD SPIRIT CASKS,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS
may 31 130

Corn, Flour,
Bacon, Pork,
Molasses, &c.

10,000 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN,
1,000 Bbls. Flour (all grades),
150 Boxes D. S. and Smoked Sides,
10 Hhds. Smoked Shoulders,
75 Bbls. C. M. Pork,
100 Bbls. S. H. Molasses,
150 " Sugar (all grades),
125 Sacks Prime Rio Coffee,
500 Bales Hay,
5,000 Sacks Salt,
20 Tons Hoop Iron,
125 Bbls. Glue,
800 new N. Y. Spirit Casks,
400 Kegs Nails,
125 Tubs Prime Leaf Lard,
100 Boxes Soap,
125 Cases Concentrated Lye and Potash,
75 Boxes Candy,
30 Bbls. Fresh Lemon and Soda Crackers,
25 Half Bbls. R. R. Mills Snuff,
100 Cases (1 oz.) " " "
250 Boxes Candles,
50 Bales S. R. Yarns and Sheetings

For sale low by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
may 31 130

GENUINE
PERUVIAN GUANO.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS and DEALERS in Fertilizers have now an opportunity of obtaining this valuable manure in small or large lots, at importers' prices, by applying to the Special Agency just established for the purpose of delivering Genuine Peruvian Guano to consumers at any accessible port or railway station in the country. Full particulars given in Circular, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,
No. 5[illegible] [illegible], New York.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Messrs. HOBSON, HURTADO & CO., Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government, 52 Wall Street, New York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Presid't National City Bank, 52 Wall street, New York.
J. C. TRACY, Esq., Peruvian Consul, 26½ Broadway, New York.
may 19 113-d&w10m

Flour! Flour! Flour!

400 Barrels Bob White Flour,
300 " Falcon Flour,
200 " Bell Mills Flour,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
may 31 130

SEND FOR THE
NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, MAILED FREE.
100-Piece French China Dinner Set FOR $22.
FRENCH CHINA AND STONE WARE GIVEN AWAY (almost). Tea, Toilet Sets and everything else same way. Call or send for Catalogues.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
4w 6th Avenue and 12th St., New York.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA. Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years MILLIONS have intently watched his perilous yet heroic struggles, and grand achievements, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life-History of this world renowned hero and benefactor, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wild and wonderful country. It is just ready. 2,000 Agents wanted quickly. One agent sold 184, another 196 one week. For particulars address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati, O. 4w

"EDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of Writing by Sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

AGENTS Wanted FOR THE CENTENNIAL GATETTEER OF THE United States.

No book has ever been published of such universal interest to the American people. It appeals to no particular class alone, but to all classes; to men and women of all professions, creeds, occupations and political opinions—to Farmers, Lawyers, Business Men, Mechanics, Physicians, Politicians, Teachers, Students, Manufacturers, Salesmen, men of learning and men who can only read, to old and young. All want it as a book of constant reference, and to preserve for their children and children's children as the only complete and reliable work, showing the gigantic results of The First One Hundred Years of the Greatest Republic the World Ever Saw. It is not a luxury but a necessity to every well-informed American citizen. Agents make $100 to $[illegible] per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURD, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

Waters' Concerto Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms Liberal.

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper and Orchestral ORGANS in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH, or MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Agents Wanted in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York.
4w Box 3567.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
PUT UP IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by all Druggists. w

$20 SAVED FLORENCE. $20 SAVED

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of high prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

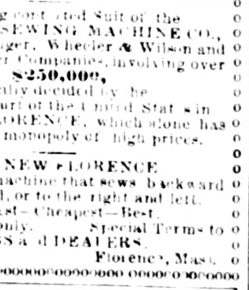
is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to the right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. Sold for Cash only. Special Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.
April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McILHENNY, Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 145 Eighth St., N. Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

JAMES LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb 20 w6m

GEORGE A. NEWELL,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS
Sewing Machines,
AND GENERAL REPAIRS OF SAME.
MAGNOLIA, N. C.

I keep on hand a full supply of needles for all the leading machines in use—Oil, Tuckers, Rufflers, Corders, &c., &c.

H. C. Goodrich's Patent Hemmers and Dress Braiders to suit all machines, consists of 4 Hemmers and a Dress Braider for one dollar.

Machines improved and attachments suited to make them do all varieties of work.

In sending machines for repairs or improvements send only the machine (stand not required) and advise me of its shipment.

In orders for needles or attachments send the amount you wish to invest, and they will be promptly sent on return mail.
march 6 w-3m

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER OF SALE, on us conferred, in a mortgage made to us by H. C. Rockwell, to secure the payment of money, including, among other property, a Store House and Lot in Whiteville now occupied by "The Whiteville Wine Company," we will sell said Store House and Lot at the Court House door in Whiteville on MONDAY, the first day of June next, at Public Auction.

Terms of Sale—One Hundred Dollars cash, the balance of the purchase money payable the first day of January, A. D., 1875.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Mortgagees.
By J. W. ELLIS, Attorney.
may 8 w5t

J. A. BYRNE, W. R. KENAN.

BYRNE & KENAN,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.
—OFFICE—
Commercial Exchange Buildings,
NORTH WATER STREET.

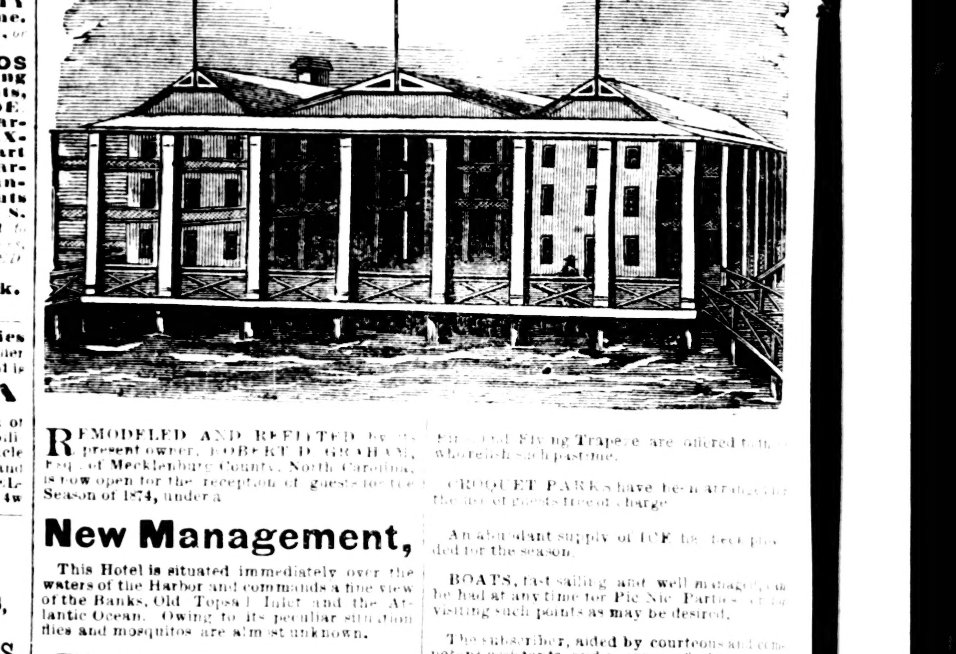
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE, NEWARK, N. J., Cash Assets	$28,541,473
IMPERIAL FIRE, LONDON, Assets, Gold	$8,000,000
FIREMAN'S FUND, CALIFORNIA, Assets, Gold	$675,000
OLD DOMINION FIRE, VIRGINIA, Cash Assets	$286,147
FARMVILLE FIRE, VIRGINIA, Capital	$500,000
MANHATTAN FIRE, NEW YORK, Assets	$586,450 50
CLAY, FIRE, KENTUCKY, Assets	$500,000 00
Total	$39,089,6[illegible] 10

feb 6 32-e son-wly

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Proprietors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, opposite City Hall, Wilmington, N. C. jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,
BEAUFORT, N. C.



REMODELED AND REFITTED by its present owner, ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is now open for the reception of guests for the Season of 1874, under a

New Management,

This Hotel is situated immediately over the waters of the Harbor and commands a fine view of the Banks, Old Topsail Inlet and the Atlantic Ocean. Owing to its peculiar situation flies and mosquitos are almost unknown.

With the tide flowing semi-daily under the building, its attractiveness in point of coolness and cleanliness, is superior to any Hotel upon the Atlantic coast.

THE ROOMS are ample and accessible to the sea-breeze, while the addition of covered piazzas and the Music Hall on the South front, affords a pleasant retreat from the glare of the sun by day, and a delightful court through which to chase the fleeting hours "on the light fantastic" by night.

Among the chief attractions of this justly celebrated Summer Resort, is the Surf Bathing, and our old patrons will recognize a decided improvement in the neat Dressing Rooms erected conveniently upon the beach.

BATHING HOUSES upon an improved plan are attached to the Hotel, where guests may at once enjoy the exhilarating effects of salt water, and learn the *art of swimming*.

A Brass and String Band is in attendance for the season.

The choicest Wines and Liquors are to be had at the Bar of the undersigned, located conveniently to the Dining Rooms. Billiards, Ten [illegible] and Flying Trapeze are offered to those who relish such pastime.

CROQUET PARKS have been arranged for the use of guests free of charge.

An abundant supply of ICE has been provided for the season.

BOATS, fast sailing and well managed, can be had at any time for Pic Nic Parties or for visiting such points as may be desired.

The subscriber, aided by courteous and competent assistants, and a corps of obliging and attentive servants, flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him, and that the season of 1874, under his management, will be more attractive than any previous year since the war.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every article to be found at the first-class hotels of the interior, besides OYSTERS, ESCALOPS, SOFT CRABS, TURTLES, and the varieties of fish abounding in the prolific waters of the Harbor and Ocean.

TERMS:

Per Day, $2.50. Per Week, $15.00. Two Weeks, $25,00. Three Weeks, $35.00. Four Weeks, $43.00. Calendar Month, $45.00.

Special arrangements made with families and excursionists.

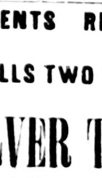
All business communications must be addressed to the undersigned.

GEO. W. CHARLOTTE,
Proprietor.
may 15 [illegible]

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

RETURNS HIS THANKS to the public generally for past favors and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
march 27 74 3m

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.
Improve your sight.



THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivalled, the total absence of prismatic Pebbles render them especially [Trade Mark] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Opticians is sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.
march 27 13 wly

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.
march 6 w6m

North Carolina,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT.

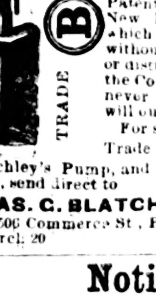
Henry R. Kornegay, Administrator William Bostick, Plaintiff, vs. Rebecca Bostick, Richard Bostick and others, Defendants.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

It appearing to the Court that John Bostick, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Weekly Wilmington JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six successive weeks, notifying the said John Bostick to appear at the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county, at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the 20th day of June next, to answer the said petition or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
C. S. Court, Duplin county, N. C.
april 18 w6w

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. C. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
march 20 w-3m

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION has been made for a reissue of Certificate No. 541, dated November 24th, 1846, for 32 shares Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, the original certificate having been lost.

ELLEN L. SHUTT.
may 29 w4w

For Register of Deeds.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE JAMES THOMPSON as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover county.

MANY CITIZENS.
april 24 98-d&wte

STONEWALL FERTILIZER!

Highly Concentrated. Has ALWAYS been manufactured on the basis of a guaranteed analysis. Will NOW be sold subject to all laws in regard to Fertilizers, with THE SAME guaranteed analysis.

B. C. FLANNAGAN & SON,
Charlottesville, Va.
april 24 wlm

I. B. FONVILLE. | H. M. WATSON.

FONVILLE & WATSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HAMS, SIDES,

SHOULDERS, PORK, BACON, LARD, Flour, Meal, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Canned Goods, Country Produce, &c., including a general assortment of Family supplies.

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DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

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